The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,251—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th Mar.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	19th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* CLYDE	4199	E.H. Gordon	16th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	14th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	11th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Whaler	18th "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	25th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	2nd July.
† CLYDE	4099	E. Gordon	9th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd "
M.L. ARABIA	8000	A.W. Adamson	30th "

Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on

Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take passengers for Europe.

Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and passengers transhipped there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st April 1898.
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	16th Mar. 1898
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	12th April 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1(50	Rs. 825

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st March.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 23, 1898.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	3,685	31st March 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, March, 3, 1898

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 26th March.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1898. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th March, 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th March, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 17th March, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 25th March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 24th March, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons about the 14th March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 8th April, 1898, calling at Seychelles Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Saturday.
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OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	5,020	Flanolin	7th April.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
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Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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		Rs.	a.
CARBOLIC PEAT	per cwt.	10	0
CARBOLIC POWDER 10 per cent	" "	7	0
CARBOLIC ACID	" gallon	3	8
HUNTER'S DEODORISING TANT	" cwt.	7	0
SOLUBLE DISINFECTING FLUID	" gallon.	3	8
CRESOLINE	" "	3	8
PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY	" lb.	3	8
MANGANESE BINOXIDE	" cwt.	40	0
SULPHURIC ACID	" Case of 4 Jars.	30	0
BURNETT'S FLUID	" gallon.	6	0
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH	" cwt.	160	0
NAPHTHALINE	" "	75	0
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BAHADUR CIGARS

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GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to no thing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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13. It is the best type of Machine for "POLO."
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Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50		per box	14	0
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"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

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These can be recommended as good smokes :—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11	0
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Princessas (small size)	do. 50	do.	"	5	0
Little Devils	do. 50	do.	"	3	0
Club Londres	do. 100	do.	"	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do. 100		"	6	0
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Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
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Pocket Rules.
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Measuring Tapes.
Do Chains.
T Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
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Sectional Paper.
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Moist do. in Pans.
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Moist do.
Oil Colour Boxes.
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Camel Hair Pencils.
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Sable Hair Pencils.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
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THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Adinterim Dividend for the half-year ending 31st December, 1897, is declared at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per Sh re of the old issue, equal to 10 per cent. per annum, and will be paid on and after the 7th April, 1898, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 23rd March on production of Shares Certificates.

The TR NSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to the 30th March, 1898, both days inclusive.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain Dividend Warrants at Hubli on and after 19th April, 1898, on production of share certificates to our Representatives there.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.
Bombay, 10th March, 1898. Secretaries & Managers.

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Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

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G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

The property of a gentleman, teak and blackwood furniture such as camp and writing tables, chairs, meatsafe, whatnot, sofas, easy chairs, cupboard, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, new folding harmonium, perambulators, etc.

1 cottage piano by Brinsmead.
9 cases, each 4 dozen quarts ale.
14 cases, each 7 dozen pints ale.
3 cases, each 4 dozen quarts stout.
1 case, 8 dozen pints stout.

An invoice of enamelled ware consisting of chamberpots, kettles, frypans, bowls, plates, basins, piedishes, jugs, spittoons, saucepans, grills, soap and tooth brush dishes, soup-tureens, teapots, sugar basins, creamjugs, cullenders, ladles, water dippers, buckets, &c.

An invoice of chinaware, consisting of tea and dessert services, tete-a-tete, &c.

On account of the concerned—
J. H. 1270½—2 cases brass padlocks.

AT 2 P. M.

1 light strong-built victoria.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand bicycle with pneumatic tyre.
1 lady's tricycle and 1 gent's bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Cooperage, near the Bandstand, the valuable blackwood and teakwood French-polished dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, rich glassware and crockery ware, best plated ware, first-rate bourjois cottage piano by Bounty, English-built high-wheeled dog-cart by Windower, fish aquarium with gold fish, pneumatic bicycle, wind-proof, table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, table ornaments, a collection of garden plants, etc., the property of H. E. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES EDWARD NAIRNE, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Forces.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Warrant Officers' Quarters, Woodhouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery ware, cottage piano by Rose and Co., pictures, lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of Mr. W. F. MANSFIELD, proceeding to England.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 11th March, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and carved household furniture made to order by John Roberts and Co., and others, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano, in splendid order, by S. Rose and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, etc., etc., the property of J. W. FIDO, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a collection of about 500 volumes, being surplus library of the Hon'ble MR. KIRKHAM of Poona, proceeding to Europe, consisting of Educational works University calendars, reports of Bombay Municipal Corporation, reports of Bombay water-works, Tulloch on Bombay drainage, books on horses, law books, miscellaneous literature, a facsimile of Shakespeare 1623, and a facsimile of quarto bible of 1611.

The books are on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand victoria with removable coach-box.
1 handsome strong bay Arab, aged, 14 hands, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome grey pony, quiet in saddle.
1 child's pony.
1 stud-bred bay pony mare, 13-3, about 8 years, excellent trapper and useful hack ; carries a lady.
1 chestnut waler pony, 14 hands, excellent trapper, very fast, believed sound.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of surplus stock-in-trade of furniture, glassware, crockery ware, plated ware, etc., etc., at No. 2 Chuckla Street, opposite the Crawford Market.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Brother, who have removed their shop to their new premises, at No. 11, Chuckla Street, consisting of suites of drawing-room, bed-room, dining-room, chairs, tables, iron and brass double and single bedsteads, perambulators, carpets, glassware, crockery ware, plated ware, pianos, bicycles, large iron fire-proof safes, and other sundry articles too numerous to mention.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE TAPTI MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of the proprietors of the above Mill, put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Rooms, in No. 22, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the following leasehold land, buildings, machinery and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process :—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground commonly known as Russell Bauch, situate at Surat, without the city wall in the Mowza Oomerwada, Taluka Chorasee, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat, bearing Survey Nos. 66, 70, 73 and 75, and admeasuring 55 acres and 20 goontas or thereabouts, including that portion of the said piece of land which was sublet to Dr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Khambata, by an instrument in Gujrati writing, dated 29th March, 1881, and which said piece of land is bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by Gohara Wadi, formerly the property of Mahomed Begum, daughter of the late Mr. Mahomed Alli Ressaldar, and partly by the property of Mr. Motabhoy, on or towards the South by Bardoli High Road, on or towards the east by the canal, on or towards the west by a large ditch without the city wall of Surat and beyond by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon and the Mill machinery now lying on, also a small building for office purposes on the left side of the main entrance gate to the Company's Mill, and situated on the left side of the main building.

The machinery, &c., consist, among others, of two improved Lancashire boilers with two Fox and Hopkinson's patent corrugated flues, with all mountings and fittings complete, made by Tinker, Hornby, feed pump by Messrs. Pollock miser with feed pump clock, horizontal compound condensing steam engine of 350 H. P. with rope, gearing, &c., &c., by Benjamin Goodfellow, willow over, long lap machine, carding engines, some by Howard and Bullough, some by Curtis and Sons, and some by Platt Brothers, drawing frames, slubbing frames, intermediate frames, roving frames, roller ending machine, grinding machine, electric machine, tubes, self-acting twist and weft mules by Taylor and Lang, reels, bundle presses, hydraulic baling press, leather machinery, fletting machine, grinding rollers, yarn wrapping and testing machines, &c., &c.

The Mill consists of about 10,310 spindles in all, and the are in working order.

For further information and particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, solicitors, or Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Kolah, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF "IVY COTTAGE" AT COLABA CAUSEWAY, BEHIND MESSRS. LEOPOLD & CO.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A wooden bungalow, known as "Ivy Cottage," for removal.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 21, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Captain C. H. C. HEYMAN.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 11th March, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, Stoneware and C. I. Pipes and Joints, Hose-pipes, Smith's Bellows, Street Lamps, Chloride of Lime, Empty Iron Drums, W. Iron, Lead, Copper, Iron, Brass, Cast-iron, Coal, Ashes, &c.

Under instructions from P. O. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., at Forbes Road Drainage Chowki, consisting of a quantity of bamboos, cast-iron broken manhole frames and covers, C. I. and stoneware pipes and fittings, hose pipes, India rubber, coal tar, cases of chloride of lime, Smith's bellows, wooden troughs, buckets, lanterns, files, coir rope, etc., at 3-30 p.m., at 6, Ward Office, Sankli Tank, consisting of 33 pieces of old timber, and at 4 p.m., at Chinchpogli Water Works Store Yard, consisting of a quantity of cast-iron scraps and w.-iron scraps.

Also on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1-30 p.m., at Colaba Compressor Station, opposite the Tramway Stables, consisting of 2 lots of coal-ashes (English and Country) and at 2-30 p.m., at Tardeo, Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, consisting of a lot of broken cast-iron and stoneware pipes and fittings, a number of old street lanterns and iron cradles, empty kerosine oil boxes with lids, etc., and at 4 p.m., at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, consisting of a quantity of coal ashes and clinkers, cast iron, w. iron scrap, old rubber, empty iron drums, old electric wire, wooden blocks, chain, fire-bars, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th March, 1898.

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NOTIFICATION.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED by Government to INQUIRE into the present condition and working of the Government Law School will meet in the Common Room of the Elphinstone College, at 2-30 p.m., on MONDAY, March 21st, 1898, and following days. Gentlemen desirous of submitting any statement in writing for the consideration of the Committee are requested to forward the same to the Undersigned, at Poona, on or before the 15th instant. Gentlemen who wish to offer evidence orally are similarly requested to submit their Names, with a short summary of the points on which they desire to give evidence.

E. GILES,
Chairman of the Committee.
Bombay, 8th March, 1898.

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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this, Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday,'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a ce luxurieux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin : 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit. d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre ; 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin ; 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, ma's il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprises du choc des elements qu'il a assemblies, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier-Fevrier, 96.

CONTAMINATIONS

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Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

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Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
6, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and 6, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES : London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for Short Term Deposits.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BEERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay 23th Jul 18[illegible]

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford simil

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water 0-42m., 1-23a. Low water, 6-47m., 6-39a.

P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 25th ultimo, due to arrive, daylight.

Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library, 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia, per s.s. Verona, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Tuesday next.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB SAILING RACES.—There will be the usual Ships' boats, Yachts' H'cap, and Tomtit Class races to-morrow (Saturday). Starts at 3-30 3-45, and 4 p.m. respectively.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The 10th, 11th, and the 12th annual general meeting of the above library is to be held at the Library Hall, at 4-30, this afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Fateh Ali Shaikh Ahmed. The business to be conducted is as under:—(1) To adopt a resolution to send a letter of condolence to the family of the late Hon. Mr. Abdoola Menreali Dharamsi, the president of the institution, in whose untimely death the library has lost an old and useful admirer. (2) To receive the managing committee's report with the audited accounts up to the end of November last form the 1st December 1894; (3) To appoint six members to serve on the managing committee for the ensuing year, and also to elect a new president; (4) To appoint auditors and the stock commissioners for the current year.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of February last the number of new admissions of Hindu patients treated in the dispensary was 848, among whom the number of new admissions was 144, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men	Women.	Children	Total.
Bhattias	8	...	4	12
Vanias	13	5	4	22
Brahmins	21	10	5	36
Lohanas	3	1	...	4
Other castes	50	6	14	70
Total.....	95	22	27	144

The average daily attendance was 30.

DEATH OF DR. PESTONJI BOMANJI.—We regret to announce the death of Dr. Pestonji Bomanji, G.G.M.C., which sad event occurred, after a short illness, at his residence at Frere Road. Deceased after taking his diploma at the hands of the then Governor, entered Government service in the year 1859, and served with distinction at various places, including Coorla, Bandora, Shikarpore, Bulsar, and Kalyan, for a period of over thirty-one years. His services were frequently made mention of in the annual administrative reports of the Surgeons-General. Deceased had retired some seven years ago on a well-earned pension. Deceased was a man of amiable habits and had made many friends, and he continued to take a keen interest in places where he had served so long and with distinction. Deceased leaves behind him a widow, three sons, one a barrister-at-law, another an interpreter in the local Small Causes Court, and the third a Marine Engineer, and two daughters, one being the wife of Mr. T. H. Kothari, of Karachi, to bemoan his loss.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 11.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For judgment

19,614-97—Matubai and J—Heera Nema and others vs Pestonjee Dossabhoy and another—Balkrisna V and K.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

939-521-95—Chhnia M and M—Ragoonath Janardhan vs Bai Pootlabai and others—Shamrao P.

961-155-97—Nanu and H—Muljee Nur Mahomed vs Gangjibhai Poonja—Ardasir H and D.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

958-97—Nana and H—Raghunath Makund vs Sarash—K R Kama and others.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

956-531-95—Hiralal M and M—Haridas Harkisondas vs Rancchordas Vurjeevandas—Tyabjee D and C.

959-39-97—K J Mantri—Keshowjee Kullianjee vs Jitha Premji and others—Bhalshanker and K.

960-543-95—K J Mantri—Keshowjee Kullianjee vs Jetha Premjee—Bhalshanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

867-96—Little and Co—Ignacio Francisco De Penha and others vs Jose Francisco Rodrigues and others—Daphtary and F. Part heard.

868-96—Little and Co—Joaquim Salvador Rodrigues and others vs Pedro Pascoal Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.

869-96—Little and Co—Joseph Thomas D'Silva and others vs Domingos Francisco Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

316-97—Captain and V—For paupers—Hiralal and others vs Khoja Vishram Allana and others—Hiralal M and M —Part heard.

555-96—R S Brown and Co—Thakar Dharsey Hemraj vs Hakim Mahomed Ismail—Mayanlal and R.

272-97—M N Sackletwalla for pauper—Gangaram Gocul vs Hurman Ganesh and others—M A Vakil.

594-97—Dikshit and D—Janobhoy Kuramchand vs Tyaball Jafferji—Framjee and D—Part heard.

295-97—Thakurdas D and D—Goolam Hoosein Sumar vs Meherally Karamsey and another—Payne G and S.

64-97—Captain and V—Balkram Bhaskerjee vs Ramchander Bhaskerjee and others—Jehangir and S and In person.

368-97—In person—Ramshanker Atmaram vs Shewshanker Ramshanker.

265-8318-97—M N Sackla'walla—Tribhowandas Vanarsey and others vs Merwan Khudadad Irani Magonall and R.

253-97—Sugelow and G—Injee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others vs Vira and another—Thakur as D and C.

106-12245-95—Bicknell M and M—Jugjeewan Jootha vs Muljee Mitha and others—Daphtary and F.

BOMBAY TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 12TH MARCH 1898.

ENTRIES.

THE MAIDEN HANDICAP.—6 Furlongs.

Mr Alloo Hossein's g a g Sachin, 8lbs 8st
Mr S A W's g a p Sirdar, 7lbs 12st
Mr R B's b a o Romeo, 8lbs 7st
Mr Ahmed M Bushari's g a g Liverpool, 9lbs 4st
Mr Mollison's b m by Rawden, 8lbs 4st
Mr B A Davur's c a g Rishan, 8lbs
Mr Bozonji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman, 9lbs 12st
Mr Lyndon's c a p Squire, 9lbs 8st
Mr Lyndon's b a p Centaur, 7lbs
Mr F Fischer's ch a g Governor, 7lbs 13st
Mr M S H's b a g Zoohair, 8lbs 1st
Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza, 8lbs 1st
Two leap weights not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Mile.

Mr S A W's g a o m Marigold, 7lbs 5st
Mr R B's b a g Marwari, 10lbs 2st
H H Aga Khan's and Aga S Shah's b a o s g The Wreck 8lbs 10st
Mr B A Davur's b a o s g Maccaroon, 7lbs
Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 10lbs.

THE INNOVATION PLATE.

Messrs Gordon and Franklin's b w p Tyro
Mr F C Allen's g a o m Silver Lining
Mr Franklin's b a geld President
Mr Fahad bin Saif's b a p Taisseer

SELLING RACE.

Aga S Shah's ch a g Russian
Mr Franklin's bc a h President
Mr Hakim M Masood's g a g Delhi
Mr W Murray's b e g Umballa
Mr H Jamshedji's b a g Manila
Shaik Essa bin Khalifa's b ch g Random
Mr Mahomed bin Hajee Abdoola's ch a g Ardhan
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Solicitor

THE NOVICE PLATE.

H H Aga Khan's b e m Water Lily
Mr F C Allen's g e m Silver Lining
Mr S A W's g a p Exile
Mr Artin A Essaji's ch a p Chester
Mr R J Hunter's ch a p Fairy Queen

THE EASTERN STAKES.—7 Furlongs.

Mr R B's b a p Romeo, 9lbs 10st
Mr B's g a p The Clown, 7lbs 9st
Mr Lyndon's c a p Centaur, 7lbs 13st
Mr Fahad bin Saif's ch a p Muktar, 8lbs 5st
Mr B's c a p Energy, 7lbs
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a p Pretender, 9lbs 6st
Capt Young and Mogeorge's b a p Bantoum, 8lbs 12st
Mr Jusuffally Mahomed's b a p Driver, 8lbs 9st

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

3-30 p.m.—Litany of Penitence, and Address by the Rev Father Gardner S. S. J. E.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth—go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It softens the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils attending the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution was held, yesterday on the school premises on the Esplanade, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, 1st Class Judge of the Small Causes Court, presided, and among those present were the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Vijhbucandas Atmaram, a director of the institution, Messrs. L. N. Banajee, J. C. Cama, K. R. Cama, C. D. Khambatta, S. R. Bhandarker, Bomonjee Nowrojee Kabrajee, N. R. Ranina, Rustomjee C. Banatwalla, Merwanjee Rustomjee, Dinshaw Bomonjee Master, D. E. Chichgar, Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama, &c. The hall was well filled by a large number of European and Parsee ladies, the latter dressed in their usual attractive attire of silks and satins. The girls of the different classes went through a course of their studies. Some gave songs and recitations in English and French; others went through calisthenics with poles and dumb-bells. A part of the second scene for the "Lady of Lyons" was creditably gone through by Messrs. Moogasett, Chandawarker, and Banatwalla. A Gujerati recitation by four Parsee girls proved entertaining. The maze and calisthenics by some junior girls was equally interesting.

Dr. Muncherji M. Colah, the honorary secretary, read the report for the year 1897-98, from which the following are extracts:—

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

The annual report of the Alexandra Institution for the year 1896-97 with the statement of audited accounts was placed before the annual general meeting of the governors and life-members of this institution on the 10th May 1897. Owing, however, to the unfavourable state of public health, we were prevented from holding the ceremony of the annual distribution of prizes in March last. We have thus on this occasion to award the prizes for 1896-97 and 1897-98 at one and the same time. We trust, indeed, that we may never have cause or occasion in future to miss our annual distribution of prizes. The report for the year 1896-97 having not been published, the directors desire to place before the public the following few particulars relating to the work of the Alexandra Institution during the said year. On the 1st April 1896 we had 120 pupils on the register. During the year 15 new pupils were admitted and 27 left, showing at the end of March, 1897, 102 pupils on the roll. From April to December, 1896, the work of the institution was carried on as usual, and we were able to send up four of our young ladies to the Matriculation Examination of 1896, and three out of the four passed. The severe prevalence of the plague during the early months of 1897 interfered to a great extent with the carrying on of the work of this institution; in fact the school had to be all but closed during the months of January and February. As mentioned in our last year's report that but for the lady superintendent and her assistants cheerfully consenting to work on half-pay during all such time as the attendance of pupils which had gone down to 13, remained under 40 only, we should have had to close the school altogether on account of the plague. It gives no little satisfaction to the directors, therefore, to state here that as soon as they saw that they had recovered the loss sustained in the bad months, they unanimously resolved that the half-pay which the teachers had given up be refunded to them, and this has been done. At the commencement of the present year, that is in April, 1897, we had 30 pupils attending, and this number increased to 44 in May. On the re-opening of the school in June, about 80 students attended regularly. When the annual examination took place as usual in December the number of pupils on our register was 15 and 3 outsiders. This number increased to 120 and 126 in January and February, respectively. Of the 120 students 113 were Parsees, 9 Hindus, of whom 5 were Brahmins, and 4 Mahomedans. The presence of even these few Hindus and Mahomedans during the past year is a gratifying feature of the work of the Alexandra Institution, which is open to all native communities, and the directors hope, now that a fair beginning is made, that the leading members of the Hindu and Mussalmans communities will more freely avail themselves of the many educational advantages to be found at this institution. When the annual examinations took place in December, most of the newly admitted pupils had hardly been under tuition for 2 or 3 months, whilst the more regular students had been at work for a matter of six months only. It speaks well, therefore, of our teaching staff that they were able to present the different classes for examination in a manner that may be considered as generally satisfactory. Our seventh-standard class was a small one from the commencement, and after five months' tuition, only 4 presented themselves at the school preliminary; of these two having stood the test fairly were allowed to appear at the last Matriculation Examination, but only one was successful. Her name is Jaiji Maneckji Mehta. As usual, in the selection of our annual examiners the principle of enlisting the co-operation of those connected with teaching work in our public high schools and colleges was adhered to, and the status, qualifications and perfect independence of the examiners are such that the extracts from their reports cited below will, the directors fell sure, convince the outside public of the excellence of the education imparted in this institution. Mr. Dossabhai B. Kharas, of the Proprietory High School, was our examiner in Mathematics. He states of the 76 girls that presented themselves for examination 67 passed which gives a percentage of more than 88, a result which is considered very creditable. Mr. Bhamanji E. Pungar examined our girls in French. He states that "most of the girls obtained over 50per cent, and some over 75 per cent, of the requisite number of marks. They know the French Grammer well. On the whole, their progress was highly satisfactory."

In 1896-97 our total income amounted to Rs.8,674-1-5, whereas our expenditure was Rs. 7,908-14-7, leaving a deficit of Rs. 1,234-13-2. One of our directors, the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., on learning of this deficit made a liberal donation of Rs. 250. Other donations during the year were few; among these may be mentioned one of Rs. 100 from the Prime Minister of the Maldive State, made on the occasion of his visit to this institution, was received through Mr. K. N. Kabrajee. Two sums of Rs. 50 each were contributed by Bai Pirozbai Jamsetjee N. Wadia and Bai Aimai Dadabhai Wadia, in loving memory of their deceased relative Bai Mherbai. A sum of Rs. 100 was received from Khan Bahadhur Cowasji Dinsha Adenwalla, C. I. E. in memory of his deceased wife, in addition to his annual donation of Rs. 50. A donation of Rs. 65 was made by Messrs. Sarosh and Spntam K. D. Cama, on the anniversary of their deceased mother. Thus, up to date, we have received a sum of Rs. 705 as donations during the year 1897-98. Consequent upon Mr. C. M. Cursetjee's departure to Europe in May last the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., was appointed president of the board and during the latter's recent absence from Bombay, Mr. J. C. Cama carried on the duties of president. In place of Mr Vandravundas Purshotumdas, deceased, Miss Maneckji Cursetjee was appointed a director. No other changes occurred in the managing body of this institution. In the month of June last the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., proposed the formation of a dome-tic economy class in connection with this school undertaking to defray all expenses for a period of two years The scheme was fully considered by the board and generally approved of. As Mr. Wadia was proceeding to Europe, at his own request all action in the matter was postponed, to enable him to visit different institutions in England with a view to obtaining further information regarding the best way of imparting practial instruction in all branches of domestic economy. The directors are all of one mind regarding the establishment of such a class, and hope with the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia's co-operation to give the scheme a fair trial.

At the close of the proceedings prizes of scholarships, work-boxes, books, etc., were distributed to the successful girls by Mrs. C. M. Cursetjee.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said last year they were unable to deliver the prizes owing to the plague; and this year also the same difficulty stared them in the face, but they had got over it by holding the present meeting, which was more a family gathering than any thing else. The report, which had been read by the secretary, showed the character of the instruction imparted to the girls, and would, it was to be hoped, induce other parents to send their girls to the institution. There were a good many things which might be improved. A ladies' gymkhana was wanted, and it would be of much usefulness for the girls attending the institution. But for this more funds were required from the supporters of the institution, who might well and worthily follow the example of the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia. (Applause.)

The proceedings terminated with the presentation of bouquets of flowers to Mrs. C. M. Cursetjee for the trouble taken by her in the distribution of the prizes, and with the singing of the National Anthem.

THE MANSER MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the above fund was held in the Grant Medical College, on March 2nd to decide what should be done with the money collected for the fund. After some discussion, Dr. Meyer's proposition; that a ward in the J. J. Hospital should be called the Manser Ward, and that a tablet be placed therein to his memory, and a special nurse paid out of the fund to work in the ward, was carried unanimously. It was also decided to keep the subscription list open for six months longer in the hope that further money may be collected. Subscribers who have not as yet paid up are requested to do so; fresh subscriptions may be sent to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, Australia and China, or to Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, honorary secretary,

FROM Datta Khel: "if they decide to give up some of our lately-annexed and useless desert regions everybody in this part of the out-of-the-world hopes that the Tochi may be chucked."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	1	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	3	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	1
	Fort, Northern	12	0	
	Esplanade	0	1	
B	Mandvie	0	2	
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	2	27
	Dongri	0	4	
C	Market	5	1	
	Dhobi Talao	4	4	
	Fanaswady	0	1	
	Bhuleshwar	0	1	41
	Khara Talao	0	1	
	Kumbarwada	4	5	
D	Khetwady	8	3	
	Girgaum	0	2	
	Chowpatty	1	1	22
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	4	1	
E	Mazagon	5	1	
	Tarwady	2	2	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	4	3	47
	Tardeo	0	3	
	Byculla	a3	5	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewree	0	2	16
	Sion	1	0	
G	Mahim	1	1	
	Worlee	b2	1	5
	Water Division	0	0	
	N.-E. & Unknown	14	4	5
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee			
	Jail		1	
	Grant Road		1	
	Geni Mahomedan		3	
	Jaio, Parel		3	
	Telagu		2	
	Jullia		2	
	Hindu		2	
	Arthur Road		5	
	Modh & Porward		12	
	Vassanjee		1	
	Duriasthan		1	
	Modykhana		7	
	Port Trust		10	91
	Khoja		4	
	Madunpura		1	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		2	
	Greaves Cotton & Co.		1	
	Bhatia		1	
	Lohana		5	
	Narielwady		1	
	Kshatria		4	
	Govt. House, Parel		1	
	Maratha		1	
	Hajee Cassum		3	
	V S Maharaja		2	
			1	
	Total.....	71	132	266
	Total plague deaths to date...	21,424	20,155	
	Same date last year.....	93	75	186

a One from Joonar by rail.
b One European (Scotch).

The undermentioned officers have been appointed on plague duty:—Captain E. R. Hartigan, I. S. C., and Lieutenant C. E. Lewis, British Infantry, Bombay; Captain F. R. E. Lock, I. S. C., and Lieutenant H. A. Kennedy, British Infantry, Surat.

Temporary Assistant Surgeon V. J. Raval, L. M. & S., has been placed on plague duty at Belgaum, under the orders of the Collector of Belgaum.

INOCULATION.

The number of persons inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the Khosro Lodge Bungalow, at Nesbit Lane, on Wednesday, was:—Khojas 12, and other nationalities, 2. Total to date.—Khojas 6,747, and other nationalities 1,648. Grand total 8,395. Out of 6,747 Khojas, 1,906 are re-inoculated.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 592 persons were detained in the Wari Bunder Segregation Camp, and 508 in the Modikhana Camp.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the C ward, Market, two cases and one death; Dhobie Talao two cases and one death; and Fanaswady section no cases and one death were reported. In the F and G wards one case of plague was recorded. The other ward reports were not available.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending, 6 a.m., yesterday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 269, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeway 1,761, making the total of 1,930 persons. Departures by sea 1,285, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,122, making a total of 3,407 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 1,477 persons.

REGISTRATION.

The following memorial has been addressed to his Excellency the Governor:—

We, the undersigned, grain and seed merchants and other Hindu inhabitants, of Bombay, most respectfully beg to bring the following grievances to your Excellency's notice and humbly request that your Excellency will kindly give the same your favourable consideration and pass the necessary orders thereon. That your Excellency's petitioners have learnt that an order has been passed by the Government of Bombay that no dead body is to be disposed of until a medical certificate is obtained showing the cause of death, either from the qualified medical man who attended the deceased person while he was sick or in case no qualified medical man attended the deceased then from the municipal or plague authority and that the Bombay Government is about to pass an Act to this effect. Your Petitioners therefore most respectfully and humbly submit that the order aire say issued greatly interferes with their religion and customs concerning which they believe the Govern ment is uninformed or is not properly informed. The custom amongst the Hindu inhabitants is that no one of another caste to the deceased is allowed to touch his dead body. Amongst the the Hindus, as the Government is aware, there are several castes and religions and there is no sole representative of the whole Hindu community. Your petitioners believe that the representatives of several castes and creeds have not been consulted by the Government and consequently they have not been able to represent their views on this and other matters to the Government. According to the Hindu religion a dead body should be removed to the burning or burial ground as soon as possible after death. No food can be cooked or water brought into the house as long as the dead body is lying there and even the water and cooked food in the house is thrown away after the dead body is removed. The order which has been passed and is intended to be passed will, your petitioners submit, greatly interfere with the religion and customs of your petitioners, and indeed with the religion and customs of the whole Hindu community of Bombay, because most of the Hindus do not engage qualified medical men, but take medicine from the Native vaid or hakeem or take some household medicine and the medical men employed by the municipality will not be able to attend immediately to give the required certificate, but there is certain to be some delay in giving the certificate which will cause great annoyance and inconvenience to those concerned; moreover, the poor and ignorant people will be greatly harrassed and a door for corruption will be opened thereby. Your petitioners believe it likely that personation will be resorted to avoid the hardship resultant on such measures being in force. Your petitioners also humbly submit that such measures will be contrary to the Proclamation of 1857 as the same will interfere with the religion and customs of the natives, and the proclamation states that these will not be interfered with. The feelings of nearly all the Hindus have been roused to a very great extent. Your Excellency's petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Government will be pleased to cancel the order above referred to, and that the Government will not pass the Act referred to for the reasons above set forth.

(2) Your Excellency's petitioners most respectfully and humbly submit that the quarantine at different places should be abolished or qualified the same having interferred greatly with the trade of Bombay, as merchants cannot send their servants or men to purchase or sell goods up-country, nor can cash be sent for purchasing goods without very great risk, as the person sent upcountry is forced to remain in the quarantine camps at different places. Moreover, it is very difficult to obtain labour at the present time in Bombay, and your petitioners believe that this state of affairs is greatly due to the imposition of quarantine. If the Government are of opinion that quarantine is absolutely necessary then, your Excellency's petitioners submit, that the same should be imposed only at the place of destination and not elsewhere.

(3) Your petitioners also wish to bring to your Excellency's notice that the medical examiners at the bunders in Bombay put the same thermometer in the mouth of all the passengers even though they be Hindus of different castes, Parsees, Mahomedans, Christians, heds, Chamars etc., and the feelings of the native community have been greatly excited by this act. This fact has been brought to the notice of the Plague Committee by a deputation, and the Plague Committee informed the deputation that orders would be issued not to put the same thermometer in all passengers' mouths, and they issued handbills to this effect; but your Excellency's petitioners are sorry that this practice has not yet been done away with. Your Excellency's petitioners submit that the Government should issue the necessary order directing the medical examiners not to put the same thermometer in the mouth of all, irrespective of caste or creed. Moreover, persons who are found with a high temperature are sent to a Segregation Camp. In this way husbands and wives are separated as also their children. Those Hindus who are taken to the Segregation camp cannot take their food until about 4 p.m., and they are sometimes forced to starve from 8 a.m., to that hour, and all their clothes and their bodies are disinfected. If these persons were not leaving Bombay by sea they would not have been forced to go to the segregation camp and their clothes and bodies would not have been disinfected. Your Excellency's petitioners submit that this practice should be done away with. Your Excellency's petitioners submit that quarantine, segregation, and removing the sick to the hospitals and the opening of the doors of the rooms locked up of the persons who have gone to live out of Bombay—when are not re-locked again by the authorities—should be done away with as no beneficial results have been arrived at; but on the contrary the people are greatly harrassed and put to great hardship and have a constant fear of losing their property thereby. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the above grievances may be looked into and such redress be given to them as the nature of the case requires for which, as in duty bound, they will ever pray.

GOA NEWS.

SOME time back, writes our correspondent, a burglarious attack on the rich pagoda of Quenia was reported from Ponda. It was alleged to have been committed by some fifty armed men, and the police authorities at first were puzzled as to whether the ruffians were natives of the soil or foreigners. Doubts as regards the identity of these men were soon set at rest, when it was made known that a party consisting of twenty-seven of them was arrested at Hubli, and imprisoned in the local jail. Further information since received shows that twelve more arrests have been made at Belgaum and the scoundrels lodged in jail. This brings up the total number of arrests to 39, some of the articles made away with were ancient gold Portuguese coins, Portuguese rupees, mohurmers, and the top part of the head of the golden idol. These have been recovered and hopes are entertained that more will be forthcoming. It has been ascertained that after the plunder the robbers bolted towards Castle Rock, when, although they encountered the English guard, they easily succeeded in forcing their way into the British territory. They there formed themselves into two groups, one of which took the direction of Belgaum and the other of Hubli. The whole amount of plunder, according to the latest inventory taken by the authorities, is put down at Rs. 75,000. Great credit is due to Captain Augusto Leao, Superintendent of Police who traced the dacoits and succeeded finally in capturing them. Robberies of armed men coming from British territories are fortunately of very rare occurrence in Goa. H. E. the Governor is reported to have taken a keen interest in the matter. Enquiries are still in progress, as it is suspected that there must have been some individuals connected with the pagoda who furnished the necessary information to the dacoits and actually got up the rusbery.

The Minister at Lisbon is reported to have asked the Governor-General to effect a reduction, all round, in the salaries of public servants without prejudice to efficiency. In consequence of this, his Excellency submitted by last mail a budget for the year 1898-99, in which some economies in the expenditure have been shown. The budget is said to be very carefully worked out, and well scrutinized. Government has issued an order forbidding mendicants going about begging in the streets and public places. This step has been taken on account of the plague, as it is believed that wandering beggars form a medium of infection. Mendicants who do not happen to be natives of the country are to be sent out from Goa. Regarding the quarantine regulations at Reis Magos, it may be stated that at the expiration of the quarantine period, the passengers are given a bath, the baggage being well disinfected, and they are marched under an escort of soldiers to the respective capital towns to be presented to the Administrator, who records their names and addresses. They are then forwarded to the medical authority, who examines them thoroughly to see that they do not carry the plague with them, and they are afterwards allowed to go to their respective homes. These precautions have been deemed necessary, as many gave false declarations regarding their names and residences, and subsequently a few cases of plague occurred among them. The authorities have taken good care that the quarantined shall be made as comfortable as possible. The accommodation and food given this year is excellent. H. E. the Governor has twice visited the lazaretto, and seen personally that all internal arrangements were in proper order.

A project is afoot to start a spinning and weaving mill in Margao.—Dr. Viriato Pinto, Professor of the Medical School, who was appointed to carry on analyses of the mineral water existing in Goa in order to ascertain their qualities for tuerapeutical purposes, has already begun work.—The idea of raising a monument in Panjim, in honour of Vasco da Gama, has been abondoned, owing to want of funds.—The total earnings of the W. I. P. Railway for the week ending 29th January last amounted to Rs. 4,900, or Rs. 2,157 more than in the corresponding week of the previous year.—Dr. Menezes, the Judge of Ilhas, has been transferred to Margao, and Mr. Bernardo Nunes Gracias the Judge of Margao, takes his place at Panjim.—Mr. Alberto Ozorio de Castro, the present Judge of Damaun, has applied for transfer to any of the provinces of Goa.

According to the home papers, the judge of Bardez asked to be transferred to Ilhas, but his request was not granted. The *Portuguez*, an eurasian newspaper, advises the necessity of suppressing the press in Goa, on the ground of its abuses. The *Ultramar* asks him to rely on recent legislation regarding press abuses, and to have more confidence in the judges who are whiter than the *Portuguez*, not only in name, but also in heart.—A census committee for Bardez has been appointed, and is composed of Messrs. Justino Mathias de Souza and Ottolino da Rocha, the former being elected by the Municipality, and the latter chosen by the District Judge.—There were 93 candidates for the vacancy of a second-grade official of the post office, salary Rs. 40 per month.

THE total estimate for the complete restoration of the Calcutta Cathedral spire has been obtained. The sum required is about Rs. 10,000, towards which some Rs. 5,000 will be provided out of funds at the disposal of the Vestry. The question is whether the remaining amount shall be met by raising a loan, or whether the public of Calcutta will come forward and generously contribute the sum required. It almost goes without saying that the latter alternative is the preferable. The Viceroy heads the subscriptions to the fund, and we are sure that it only requires the extent of the sum desired to be made known for the public to respond at once.

INDIA would seem to have turned the corner with the new year in its recovery from the effects of famine. The land revenue collections last month were much higher than the average; while other heads of revenue showed improvement. The first quarter of the calendar year, which is the last quarter of the financia yeas, should show a marked return of prosperity in spite of the prevalence of plague in Bombay. The prospects of the coming harvests are everywhese excellent, except in a small part of Madras. An enrmous export trade in wheat and seeds seems assured during the next few months, even with the rupee at sixteenpence.

NOT so many days ago the force on Barkai woke to find that snown had fallen in the night, and promptly the men of the D. C. L. I. gathered and gave three cheers for the snow. At nine o'clock came welcome gleams of sunlight, and then "one more cheer for the sun" was called for and given. And one cheer more may be given for Mr. Thomas Atkins, who has the sense and spirit thus to laugh at his discomforts —for sleeping on the ground at Barkai in winter weather is something very different from the comforts of the barrack-room.

THERE is, we understand, no foundation whatever for the rumour that the Government of India intend imposing an import duty on silver. On Saturday £10,000 in sovereigns were received at the Calcutta Mint in exchange for rupees, and on Monday £30,000 more.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Sir George Cotton presiding.

FURTHER GRANT TO THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra asked for urgency to a resolution passed by the Standing Committee at their last meeting, recommending a further grant of Rs. 1,50,000 to the Plague Committee in connection with plague expenditure.

Urgency having been granted,

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 1,50,000 as an advance from surplus loan and other balances to meet further expenditure on the measures for the suppression of plague. Dr. Bhalchandra remarked that as the question of the whole charge regarding plague was to be discussed in the meeting that was called as urgency meeting of the Corporation, he would not allude to the position of the Corporation in the matter. He would say this much, that on the initiation of the Municipal Accountant the Commissioner brought to the notice of the Corporation, on Friday last, that some of the cheques of the Plague Committee were not honoured by the Bank of Bombay. He did not think that whatever position the Corporation might take in regard to the matter, it was desirable that the business of the Plague Committee should come to a deadlock. The Standing Committee had considered that question, and they had recommended that the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 be sanctioned. He, therefore, trusted that the Corporation would sanction that grant.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposition.

Dr. Bahadurji and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula called attention of the President to the fact that the whole of the resolution of the Standing Committee was not embodied in Dr. Bhalchandra's proposition.

Mr. Mehta said that the Standing Committee had discussed that subject at very great length on the previous day, and had expressed an opinion as to what was likely to happen if the plague charges continued at the present rate. He thought that the Standing Committee's resolution as passed the day before should be placed before the Corporation in its entirety.

The President thereupon read out the resolution, which was as follows: "That, with reference to the Commissioner's letter to the Secretary of the 4th instant, etc., the Corporation be recommended to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for expenditure on the measures for the suppression of plague, and having regard to the enormous expenditure already incurred by the Plague Committee and the Municipality, the Standing Committee fear that if the Plague Committee's expenditure is to continue at the present rate for any lengthened period, the Corporation will be wholly unable to meet its liability, and the Chairman be asked to apply to the Corporation to consider this resolution as urgent business at their to-morrow's meeting." The President observed that he would take it that the members of the Standing Committee would like to have the whole resolution placed before the meeting.

Dr. Bhalchandra said that if that was the feeling of the Corporation he had no objection in following that course. He thought that as it was merely an expression of opinion, it would be as well to defer taking it into consideration till the time when the Corporation considered the whole subject at their special meeting.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE CORPORATION.

Mr. Ibrahim remarked that the reason why the Standing Committee thought it proper to add that rider was that, as the financial committee of the Corporation, the Standing Committee considered that the time has come when they should warn the Corporation as to their financial liabilities in immediate future, if the expenditure was to continue at the present rate.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta said that he quite sympathised with the feelings of those members of the Standing Committee who wished to have the whole resolution of the Committee embodied in the proposition submitted to the Corporation. It seemed to him that the proper course for the Chairman of the Standing Committee to take would be to embody the whole of the resolution of the Committee in his proposition asking for a sanction of the amount mentioned.

Dr. Bhalchandra, having consented, his proposition was amended accordingly.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta observed that he did not purpose just at present to say anything in connection with the resolution of the Standing Committee with reference to the fears expressed about the financial future of the Corporation, which might well be left over until the Corporation resolved itself into a special meeting. But he thought that one thing might be said at the present moment in sanctioning the grant of Rs. 1,50,000 as recommended by the Standing Committe to the Plague Committee; the time had come when they ought to call upon the Municipal Commissioner to obtain a detailed statement of the whole expenditure which had hitherto been incurred by the Plague Committee from monies advanced by the Corporation, and that a Committee of the Corporation should examine that detailed expenditure, and report upon it to the Corporation within as short a time as possible. He thought that the report might be presented to the Corporation within a week.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee: That is impossible.

Mr. Mehta said he did not quite see the force of the remark that it would not be possible to obtain the detailed expenditure. He wished to know if the whole of the expenditure incurred during the last year was not already in the form of some statement in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner, or at least in the hands of the members of the Plague Committee. It could not be that the Plague Committee, having spent enormous sums, had not the statements of detailed expenditure up to a very recent date ready for presentation. They could not have gone on spending money without putting down the details. There ought

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BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

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A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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NEW YEAR'S PRESENT

All early applicants will receive A

COLORED PORTRAIT

ON GOLD MOUNT

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"BEEHIVE BRANDY"

To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

At the allotments of Indian Council Bills in London yesterday the amount disposed of was 19 lakhs, out of which 2 3-4 lakhs were to Calcutta, 11 1-4 lakhs to Bombay, and 5 lakhs to Madras, the rate being 1s. 3 29-32d, 53 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to the extent of 31 lakhs, 19 3-4 lakhs of which were to Calcutta, 7 lakhs to Rombay, and 4 1-4 lakhs to Madrass and the rate obtained was 1s. 4 1-32d, 53 per cent. of the tenders at which were accepted. Extra allotments of Bills were also made, amounting to Rs. 10,000 on Bombay, at Rs. 10,000 on Madras, at 1s. 3 15-16d. The Exchange Banks raised their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight 1-32d, to 1s. 3 7-16d.

Consols advanced 3-16 per cent. to 111 3-4 ; Paris Exchange on London 1 centime, to 25·31 fcs. ; but French Rentes were unchanged at 104 1-4, and Indian Sterling Loan at 115 ; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee securities declined 1-16 per cent. to £63 1-2. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 per cent. also. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered at 25 1-8d. per oz., and in new york at 54 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London still at 4·84 dollars. For Braziers' Copper £58 10s. was quoted.

The quotation for Brown Rapeseed was 34s. per 416 lbs., March-April shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, tone of the matket easier.

Prices both spot and for arrival showed no movement from their previous level in Liverpool yesterday. The sales for the day were 10,000 bales, the Imports amounting to the same figure. The market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was quiet.

Ready mid.-Uplands continued in New Yoek at 6 1-4 cents per lb. ; June Futures were 3 points lower at 6-10 cents, and September one point, at 6·14 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 28,000 bales and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	23,000	14,000	12,000
Four days' do.	100,000	57,000	45,000
Since 1st Sept	7,522,000	6,034,000	4,552,000

Locally the cottton market has been closed to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	11,872 bales.
Wheat	6,331 cwts.
Linseed	3,759 "
Rapeseed	1,494 "
Gingellyseed	4,894 "
Castorseed	2,446 "
Rice	3,144 "

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4-1 32d for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate business was passing, and 1s. 4 1-32d was done during the day for Wire Transfer. We quote at closing :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further decline to-day made rates 95 1-4 for Money, and 96 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents ; Threes remained at 88.

SHARES continue neglected. Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 10 higher.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Odoharia, 3,4 0 tons, Captain D F Lic, will sailed to-day for Akyab in ballast.

THE P and O Co's s s Hydaspes, 1,911 tons, Captain C L Daniel, will sail to-day for China with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain J W Bannett, will sail to-day for Aden with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,476 tons, Captain A W Peck, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Rangoon, 15th February, via Coast ports, brought a general cargo, and 12 deck passengers.

THE City Line s s City of Venice, 2,229 tons, Captain F Snow, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Edwards, Miss Sutton, Miss Mayhew, Mrs Snow and infant, and Mr Venayek Luxmon Manker.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 8th March, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr Taylor, Mr Ballantyne, Miss White, and 20 deck. She will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo, and 65 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Kola s	Livingstone.	Karachi, March 8.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Salazio s	Paul	Calna, &c
	Assyria s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf
	City of Venice s ...	Snow.....	Liverpool

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Kola, Livingstone, for Karachi,
" Hydaspes, Daniel, for China, &c.
" Odoharia, Lic, for Akyab.
" Henry Bolckow, Bennett, for Aden.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Nelrung, for Calcutta, &c.
" Kola, for Karachi.
" Dracuenfels, for Hamburg, Bremen and Karachi

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 8.

Greenstreet, Col, Bo, R E, on Inspection duty, from Poona.
MARCH 9.
Pottinger, Capt, Bengal, R A, on route to England, from Shillong.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH 10.

Russell, Surgn-Capt, Punjab, I M S, on duty, to Lahore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 11th March, 1898.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 12th instant, at 5 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officers parade. Dress—Review order, Khaki.
2. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m. to-day Friday the 11th instant. Members attending should bring their rifles, etc. Dress—Any.
3. Members who have not completed their class firing are requested to do so by the 31st instant.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 11th March, 1898.

1. The following sub-divisional Drills will take place this week :—
(No. 1 Company 10 in R M L Gun Drill Wheal Cup.)
Friday, No. 3, sub-division at 5-3) p.m.
No. 2 Company at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
No 2, Sub-division, to-day at 9 p.m.
2. The Wheal Cup Competition will take place at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday the 12th instant. Fall in at Scandle Point at 4-30 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms, parties to be worn. Expenses &c., will be refunded on application.
3. The Range will be available for the Carter Cup, on Sundays the 13th and 20th instant—Nos. 1 of Sub-divisions will make their own arrangements, and will notify this office on which day they entered to compete.
4. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and Posted to No 2, Sub-division, No 1, Company, from the 9th inst. Gunner G H Phillips, B N A.
5. Detail for this week—Orderly Officer Lieut Payne, next for duty, Lieut Farrelough, Orderly Sergeant, No. 1 Company Sergt D A Pinder, next for duty, Gen Harvey; No. 2 Company Sergt J J Marsland, next for duty Sergt Zuchurst.
6. Officers of the Corps are requested to return to this office at once. All Passes issued to them for Mahaluxmi Fort.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

I. M. RAILWAY.

W. E. 19th February 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	940	940	..	..	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,						
Parcels, &c.	40,370	57,304	...	16,934	...	4,337
Goods	87,509	76,301	11,308	...	21,280	...
Other earnings	3,833	5,769	...	1,936	4,537	...
Total for week	1,31,762	1,39,374	...	7,612	...	...
Aggregate ...	9,88,682	9,69,102	...	..	24,480	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FAULDS—March 1, at Glenlea, Kilcreggan, N B, the wife of D Faulds, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, of a son.

GARRAWAY—March 5, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain Garraway, The Royal Irish (Adjt., N B M Rifles), of a daughter.

MELVILLE—March 1, at Fort William, the wife of Major J S Melville, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTSON—WATERSTON—February 28, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Venerable Archdeacon Spens, Sub-Conductor George D Robertson, Indian Telegraph Department, to Euphemia Waterston.

DEATHS.

PAULSON—March 6, suddenly from apoplexy, whilst proceeding up the Hugli, P Paulson, Benga. Pilot Service, son of O C Paulson, of Horten, Norway, aged 57 years.

WESTERN—March 3, at Jullundur, suddenly, Maud Murray, wife of Major C M T Western, R A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1898.

WE referred yesterday to the hard fate by which the endeavour of the Government to meet the desires of representatives of the native community in respect to certain plague measures regarded with special apprehension, was countered by an explosion of fanaticism and brutality at the same hour in the Native Town. As a matter of fact, concessions had taken effect forty-eight hours before the deputations of the Hindu, Mussulman, and Parsee communities waited on his Excellency on Wednesday morning. The employment of European soldiers to search houses for cases of plague had been discontinued on Monday, March 7th. No complaint of misconduct or offensive intrusion had been preferred against the soldiers so employed. The citizens of Poona petitioned Government for the continuance of the Durhams in the house-to-house visitation in that city, in preference to the native soldiers or police, for their consideration and good feeling had been conspicuous throughout the trying time from which the Deccan capital has now happily emerged. But in Bombay the Durhams were straugers. A native contributor who set forth with singular clearness and impartiality the causes of the present discontent in our columns last Tuesday, freely acknowledged that the objections to the employment of soldiers in the search parties were not rational. But they were not the less real, and it is necessary to take account of popular prejudices, whether they be rational or not. The people have hitherto only seen Tommy Atkins when he is on the spree in the Native Town, and they have learned to close their doors against him, lest he should work them harm in his merry mood when under the influence of liquor. If they knew him better they would fear him less ; as it is he inspires them with a feeling not akin to confidence. Our contributor very pertinently asked where was the necessity of employing the European soldier to search houses when it was found possible to carry out house-to-house visitation very effectively without him last year. As we have before pointed out, the original intention of General Gatacre was to employ military agency for this as for other purposes. But he readily relinquished that intention when Dr. Weir placed at his disposal the services of a number of trained inspectors familiar with the habits of people and accustomed to plague work.

It is much to be regretted that the salutary experience of last year in this matter should have been overlooked when the recrudescence of the epidemic rendered it necessary to rely once more on search parties for the discovery of cases. But complaints on that score came to an end, as we have said, on the 7th instant. European soldiers have not entered native houses during the present week. With respect to the burning question of the production of a certificate of the cause of death in every case as a condition antecedent to burial or cremation, Lord Sandhurst read to the deputations a written statement which we published yesterday, showing that his meaning had been misunderstood. No such rule had been made or even in contemplation. But it is necessary to ascertain the actual cause of death in the sixty or seventy cases in excess of the normal after the deaths from plague is deducted from the total mortality. Those deaths are presumably from plague. As they escape observation there is no disinfection and each case is a possible source of infection. We have ourselves more than once adduced the failure of the house-to-house visitations to detect such cases as evidence that the measures taken do not accomplish the object for which they were designed. It seemed to us, and to a good many besides, that the stringency of these measures defeated their object and actually increased the concealment of cases. The proposal of the Governor was that the leaders of the Native community should choose amongst themselves reliable men who would in every case give the true causes of death. The disposal of the bodies would be proceeded with in all cases without delay or interference on the part of any official. If a reliable certificate were given showing that the death was not from plague, then no measures of disinfection of houses or surroundings would be necessary and none would be taken. If such a certificate were not forthcoming the presumption would be that death arose from plague and the necessary steps would follow. The deputation thanked Lord Sandhurst for suggesting that solution of a very difficult and delicate problem. It is reasonable to assume that this concession as regards death certificates announced by his Excellency the Governor in person on Wednesday, will not be affected by the deplorable events in the Native Town. The proposal having been accepted as satisfactory by the leaders of the different communities it will doubtless be given a fair trial.

Thus two grounds of complaint will be removed from the list of grievances and the way prepared for a better understanding all along the line. It ought not to be beyond the wit of man to devise means of delivering the trade of the country from the needless shackles that under the name of quarantine have paralysed business and threatened the whole country with commercial ruin. Everyone knows that quarantine is a farce for those who are willing to go to the trouble and experience of evading it. But for the average man, of average honesty, it is equivalent to a sentence of ten days' imprisonment in a very ill-provided jail, with a risk of plague thrown in. Thousands of people would have been only too glad to escape this irksome incarceration by accepting the alternative of inoculation, which would have incidentally removed them for a time at all events from the category of the susceptible. That alternative has hitherto been stolidly refused. Is that refusal to continue in the face of all that has occurred ? If the Bombay Government are unwilling to take the responsibility of acting on the confessedly encouraging data already obtained, why should they not ask the Secretary of State to submit the question to a committee of experts presided over by Lord Lister ? Not that expert opinion is in itself worth more or indeed half as much as the results obtained by actual experiment during the last year. But if the evidence of experience fail to satisfy the official mind, the public of Bombay would see no inconvenience in appealing in such a matter from the Plague Committee to the opinion of experts in England. Some more effective and less onerous means of effecting the object in view—the transmission of plague to uninfected localities—can surely be found. Medical examinations, detention of suspicious cases only, supervision for a certain period, are all effective in their way.

THE difficulties of maintaining telegraph lines in savage or semi-civilised countries are illustrated in the new report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department. The murder of Mr. Graves does not come within the period of report, but several other instances are recorded which are worthy of notice. In January of last year a serious riot occurred at Reshire, near Bushire, where telegraph offices are situated. Certain bench marks had been fixed near the office by officers of the Survey of India Department. The Persians, incited by their Seyeds, considered that the failure of rain was due to their existence, and that as long as they remained there would be no rain. Consequently a mob, led by their priests, collected in large numbers and destroyed them. The bench marks were, however, re-built in April last. Then, it appears, that for some time after the assassination of the Shah anarchy reigned in Perso-Beluchistan, and there were several disturbances at Charbar due to the presence of various Chiefs and their followers. But these are only some of the incidents which tend to prevent life becoming monotonous as the telegraph-line which runs via Teheran. In the Shiraz riots fortunately the telegraph people were unmolested, but various special provisions were necessary at Kazeroon during the year to prevent the premises occupied by the department being overrun by mobs of discontented people, who on the slightest provocation rush to the telegraph office in hopes of obtaining redress. On the 5th May last the office at Dasht Arjin was looted by a party of Kash Kooli Turks, and the whole of the electrical instruments, clocks, tools, etc., either demolished or carried off. Dehbeed office was besieged by marauding Arabs, and arrangements had to be made with the ex-Governor of Abadeh to aid Mr. Jefferies in defence of buildings, and also with Khawain at Shiraz for a relief party to go to Dehbeed, accompanied by Inspector Blackman. The roads between Kazeroon and Shiraz were strewn with merchandise, and all roads in Persia were pronounced unsafe and traffic along them stopped. On May 22nd, a Post from Shiraz was attacked two miles north of Kazeroon. In June a regiment in Teheran mutinied for pay. Affairs were very disturbed at Shuster. Mr. Tanfield was all but killed, and Messrs. Hotz' office was looted. Assistant Surgeon Salts *en route* to Shiraz was attacked and struck on the face by a slug. Highwaymen then had a good innings, and a Perash or caretaker at Konar Takhteh was robbed and brutally treated. The Governor of Borasjoon threatened to boycott the clerk at Borasjoon office and caused people to write defamatory letters about him. The Resident at Bushire when passing through Borasjoon proved these allegations to be false. Next riots broke out at Kashan and lasted until 12th. A telegraph tofangchee was badly beaten at Dasht Arjin, and the post was robbed between Soh and Kashan. Later, Fars was in a state of anarchy and Kashgai tribes in revolt. Robberies took place nightly in the city of Shiraz, and that year closed. The whole of the south of Persia was in a very disturbed state and is said to be bristling with Martini rifles, which their owners are very impatient to use.

IN his review of "India in 1897" Mr. Malabari describes what he calls the Mosquito Press and compares the Government to an elephant "steady, slow, constitutionally indifferent to external impressions." The struggle is said to be one between the elephant and the mosquitoes : "To the quick-witted, light-hearted follower of Vishnu, this fight between the elephant and the mosquitoes is a source of infinite amusement ; while it makes the stern Brahman and the equally rigid Mahomedan shake their heads in silent surprise . . . The struggle is thus wholly to the discredit of the seemingly strong, but, in many cases, the really weak party. Do not the State prosecutions in the Dekkan remind one of this ludicrous spectacle ?" The comparison is scarcely complimentary to the seditious press. But elephants have before now had to deal very summarily with sedition. A Native Prince whose beneficence and public spirit is commemorated in one of the finest buildings in Bombay, was once defamed, in words spoken or intended to be read. The culprit was sentenced—without the formal farce of a trial—to be sewn up in goatskins, to be attached by a chain to the hind-leg of an elephant, and dragged through the unpaved streets of the Capital that he might die a slow and painful death in the presence of his fellow citizens. He was dragged and dragged but he did not die. A demon seemed to have entered his body. The Prince stern and just was not to be trifled with. A fighting elephant was brought out, and in obedience to orders, planted a heavy foot on the palpitating body in the goatskin, and tore it literally limb from limb, throwing the quivering fragments over his head into the air. The high and mighty prince in question had a large number of fighting elephants in his stables ; he had no need of Section 124A in his Penal Code. But that is a digression. The writer of the pamphlet is himself in favour of sharp and swift punishment in cases of flagrant abuse of the liberty of the press. He does not believe in any round-about pursuit of the offenders, "on an elephantine scale." Nor does he think the officials will gain by what he terms their "conspiracy of contempt" as regards the writings of the Native Press. He thinks they should be studied in the interest of good government, and honest journalism encouraged as openly as dishonest criticism is condemned. The writer parts company with the Native Press by recommending Mr. Tilak to the Governor's prerogative of mercy—a recommendation coming with a certain magnanimity from one who has suffered long and bitter ill-usage from the Mahratta reactionist and his party.

SIGNS that the lamentable riot of Wednesday was premeditated are unfortunately not wanting. For one thing a great number of the populace were armed with lathis, heavy rafters, and knives. For another, the assault on Europeans commenced at several points at the same time while the disturbance at Ripon Road was in progress. Still another circumstance is that heaps of stones were collected on the roads in and about Bhendy Bazaar evidently to be used as ammunition. Telephonic and telegraphic communication was stopped soon after ten o'clock, but not before news was received by telephone at the Health Office that the various Municipal stables were surrounded by large crowds of people and the cartmen were afraid to go to their work. Before the mob at Ripon Road was fired on, another mob at Pydhownie had taken the fire-engine out of its place near the Police Station. But if they intended to destroy or injure the engine, they for some reason or other changed their purpose ; after dragging it a short distance they left it damaged. They could not set it on fire, and could not break it up. The murderous assault on Sub-Inspector Glen, of the Municipal Department, took place soon after ten o'clock, at Pydhownie, at least a mile away from the scenes of the tragedy only a few minutes earlier at Ripon Road. A combination of circumstances, coupled with the general belief throughout the Native Town that a riot was imminent, shows that the intention to resort to force was not confined to the Julais of Ripon Road.

THE public heard with regret that the Government had to rail two squadrons of the 1st Poona Horse with five officers from Poona to Bombay at the last moment countermanded. Seeing that Friday, the Mussulman Prayer Day is in times of excitement fruitful in surprises the advisability of having a strong force of cavalry to preserve order and patrol the Native Town was one might suppose, is sufficiently obvious. But so was the expediency of having a strong force of military and police at hand when the unarmed and defenceless search parties were at work in the Ripon Road, but no such precaution was thought of until serious rioting had occurred and many lives lost. The police on duty were not even armed with the weapons prescribed as necessary for their protection after the experiences of August, 1893. Nevertheless the obvious necessity of taking measures of precaution before the mischief is done is not a conclusive reason for deferring them invariably until the need for them is past.

RECENTLY two cases of "suspected" plague were reported from near Patti and Sobraon in the Amritsar district, and Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Coates, Civil Surgeon of Lahore, went to the spot to examine the patients. We are pleased to be able to state now that both turned out not to be genuine cases of plague, or even reasonably like the real disease. The report was a mere scare on the part of an unskilled Hospital Assistant.

THE Bank of Bombay having refused to advance the Plague Committee half-a-lakh of rupees on Municipal security without the previous sanction of the Municipal Commissioner, the Committee, yesterday, received written authority from Government, signed by Mr. Monteath, Chief Secretary, to draw to the extent of Rs. 50,000.

THE proceedings of the annual meeting, held yesterday, for the presentation of scholarships and prizes to the successful pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, were of an unusually interesting character. The hall was filled by a large number of European and native ladies, the latter dressed in rich costumes of silks and satins ; while the faces of the girls, dressed in their best attire, beamed with the pleasure. They felt in their hearts at the prospect of soon receiving scholarships and prizes as a recognition of their industry in their studies. Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Judge of the Small Causes Court, whose father was the founder of the institution, worthily occupied the chair ; and Mrs. C. M. Cursetjee gave away the prizes. The annual report read by Dr. Muncherjee Colah, the honorary secretary, showed the results of the instruction imparted in the school to be very encouraging.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of February, 1896, was Rs. 14,70,54,000 ; February, 1897, Rs. 11,86,53,000 ; and February, 1898, Rs. 14,14,85,000.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra moved, in accordance with the resolution of the Standing Committee, that a further grant of Rs. 1,50,000 be made to the Plague Committee on account of plague expenditure. To this proposition the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta suggested a rider to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain a detailed statement of all the expenditure of the Plague Committee from the moneys sanctioned by the Corporation up to the end of February last, and to place the statement before a Committee, which was to submit their report within a week. The special meeting called for the consideration of the question of demands for money made by the Plague Committee was adjourned on the motion of Professor Muller on the ground that considering the present disturbed state of the city it would not be advisable to discuss the respective position of the Corporation and the Plague Committee.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 8 was 2,184, giving a death-rate of 13·36 per annum per thousand as against 82·95 the corresponding period of last year, and 42·01 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 1,363 died from fevers of which 1,283 were bubonic ; 1, small-pox ; 14, measles ; 4, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 121, phthisis ; 49, diseases of the nervous system ; 232, affections of the respiratory organs ; 49, diarrhœa ; 49, dysentery ; 29, still-born ; 79, old age and debility ; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 81 ; Brahmin, 83 ; Lingaet, 5 ; Bhattia, 37 ; Hindu of other caste, 1,249 ; Hindu outcaste, 149 ; Musalman, 408 ; Parsee, 78 ; Jew, 3 ; Native

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AMERICAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Washington Senate has passed the Bill for the appropriation of fifty million dollars for national defence.

ANOTHER LIBERAL VICTORY.

Mr. Steadman, the Liberal candidate for Stepney, has been elected in the place of Mr. Wootton Isaacson, the late Conservative member, defeating Mr. Gordon, the Unionist candidate, by twenty votes.

The polling was as follows :—

Steadman (L.)	2,492
Gordon (U.)	2,472

THE CHINESE CONCESSIONS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Mr. Curzon, in his speech in the Commons, on the 1st instant, said the Chinese political concessions to Great Britain (as telegraphed on the 22nd February) ...ed the friendliness of China and the ability ...r Claude Macdonald in the matter, and it was ... the conclusion of the loan with the Hongkong and ...anghai and German Asiatic Banks which proved

LARGE RUSSIAN EXPENDITURE ON WARSHIPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 10.

An Imperial Ukase has been issued which ordains the extraordinary expenditure of ninety millions of roubles on the construction of warships.

THE "TIMES" ON THE SITUATION.

The *Times* in a leading article, to-day, says that never since the Crimean war have the British people been less disposed to brook tamely the infringements of their just rights in any quarter, and they are convinced of the justice of the cause and magnitude of the issues in both China and West Africa.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with the homeward mails of the 5th instant, arrived here, at 7-30 a.m., to-day.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF ELGIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The death is reported from home of the Dowager Countess of Elgin, mother of the present Viceroy and widow of the previous Viceroy, aged 79.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

It is now settled that his Excellency the Viceroy will make a short tour through Kulu, on his way to Simla.

MILITTARY NEWS.

A special additional pension of one hundred pounds annually has been granted to Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lethbridge.

Mr. Collins, Chief Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, retires from the service on 1st June next.

The Government of India have decided to class Mominabad as a non-obligatory garrison station in Hyderabad.

A committee, composed of officers of the Royal Indian Marine, the Royal Artillery, Native Cavalry, and Commissariat Transport and Veterinary Departments, assembles shortly at Bombay to report on Government fittings for animals stored in the Bombay Dockyard, the object being, if possible, to prevent the recurrence of the loss which occurred in sending transport animals to Suakin in 1896.

In view of the prevalence of enteric fever at Mhow, the Government of India have placed funds at the disposal of the Bombay Command authorities for the establishment of a Cantonment Dairy at that station, as a temporary measure, pending decision regarding the adoption of Government dairies at the principal military stations generally for the supply of milk and butter to British troops.

CONCESSION TO OFFICERS OF THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Government have decided that Commandants Adjutants, and Instructors of Volunteer Corps are to travel at the public expense when on duty connected with their corps, C. Form railway warrants being issued to them.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM ON THE WHEAT CROP.

The official Memorandum on the current Wheat Crop, issued to-day, anticipates an active export of wheat from Karachi during the coming season, also larger wheat trade than in recent years from Calcutta. On the other hand, owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the crop in Bombay, Berar, Hyderabad, and the Central Provinces, the report adds, it is doubtful whether from this region such surplus will be available to bring shipments from Bombay even up to average.

MARRIAGE OF MISS PENDLEBURY.

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 10.

... of the smartest and prettiest weddings hitherto ...d at Hyderabad came off last evening. The ...acing parties were Miss Edith Maud Pendlebury, second daughter of Mr. W. Pendlebury, Agent and Manager of the Nizam's State Railway, and Mr. Percy Hawkins, Madras P. W. D. The popularity of the bride's parents was significantly illustrated by almost the whole of Hyderabad society being present, notably the Resident and Mrs. Plowden, Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah, Lady Gerard. and others. Mrs. Pendlebury held a reception after the church.

FRONTIER NEWS.

Heavy rain fell all Tuesday night at Mamani and Jamrud, where everything continues quiet. The Zakka Khels up to Wednesday have not made any further move, though rumours of their pacific intentions are afloat.

Sir Power Palmer, to-day, reconnoitred up the Bara Valley to Saikot, where the inhabitants appeared very friendly.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, MARCH 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, MARCH 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 10.

The Orient mail steamer Cuzco from Australia arrived.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Bormida, from Bomb... arrived at Singapore, to-day, the 10th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	3 ...
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	104 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	93 1-2
Bar Silver	25 1-8

THE PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

MORE INFECTED VILLAGES SPRINGING UP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 10.

Plague has appeared at the village of Lodipore, in Jullundur district. The village is in the vicinity of those in which the disease is already prevalent.

As regards plague in Jullundur and Hoshiarpore districts, up to the present some twenty-six villages have been found to be infected, nineteen in Jullundur, and seven in Hoshiarpur. In several localities in which it was first discovered, the disease may be said to have been fairly stamped out, and in Hoshiarpur it fortunately shows no inclination to spread in anything like the way it has done in Jullundur. Matters in this latter district are assuming a somewhat gloomy aspect. As many as 35 new cases were reported on the 8th from about nine villages, and there is no knowing how many more of the surrounding villages have caught the infection. They are, however, being closely watched, but newly infected villages have been springing up so successively within the last week or so, that it is doubtful whether the agency available for this duty is sufficiently strong.

Much hope is placed on the effects of the approaching warm weather.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A collision occurred, at 12-40, on Wednesday, in the ...tation yard at Phillour. The up goods train ran into a ballast train that was standing in the siding. A pointaman was to blame. No death occurred, but injuries to five ballast coolies, while both the engines were slightly bagged and two waggons completely wrecked, and other damages.

PUNJAB LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE—GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

In the Punjab Lawn Tennis Tournament, gentlemen's singles (final tie), re-played to-day, Lieutenant Davies the holder of the cup, met Gamble, the late holder of the Calcutta Cup, made a splendid struggle. Gamble won the first two sets—(6 to 5) both times. Then Davies, who was in a better condition, came through and won th third set (6 to 3) ; and the fourth set (6 to 2) ; and the final and winning set (6 to 3).

There was a large attendance to witness the game, though the weather was very hot.

MILITARY NEWS.

Military Works.—Lieutenant H. S. Rogers, R. E., is posted to the Bombay Command.

CAPTAIN BIGGS, R. E., on return from field service, joins the Punjab Command.

34th Punjab Pioneers.—Captain A. F. Hogge to be Second in Command, vice Major Hickman, killed in action.

Military Works Department.—Major Russell, R. E., is appointed, Superintendent of Instruction, Madras Sappers and Miners.

24th Bombay Infantry.—Brevet Major W. G. Alban from the 26th Bombay Infantry, to be second Command, vice Major Tulloch.

COLONEL CAMPBELL, R. E., Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department, retires from the service next month.

20th Madras Infantry.—Captain W. Browne from the 6th Madras Infantry and Lieutenant Ryland, 5th Mrdras Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officers.

SURGEON-CAPTIAN GRAY and Surgeon-Lieutenant Marriott, Army Medical Staff, come out shortly for a tour of service in the Bengal and Bombay Commands respectively.

13th BENGAL INFANTRY.—Major W.T. Fairbrother to be Commandant, vice Colonel Bingham. Captain G. L. G. Justice to be Second in Command vice Fairbrother. Captain W. Prior to the Wing Commander vice Justice ; and Captain A. Giles to be Wing Commander pro tem, vice Prior.

LIEUTENANT H. W. BERTHON, 5th Bombay Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Commissariat Transport Department, and to revert to regimental duty, on completion of his duties with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

45th Sikhs—Major A. W. T. Radcliffe from the 14th Sikhs to be Officiating Commandant, vice Colonel Sawyer on leave. Maid I. M. A. Retallick to be second in Command and to remain seconded while employed with the Hongkong Regiment. Captain W. Theullier, 21st Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Second in Command.

AN intimation has been received from the War Office that the A. G., the Q. M. G., the Deputies, the Assistants, and the Deputy Assistants, the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillary, the Officer Commanding the Royal Engineers, the Military Secretary, A. D. C's, Brigade Majors and Station Staff Officers of the firt class are entitled to wear the aiguillette of General Staff.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanso, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, prefect. Via Lisbon st. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Private correspondence with Costa Rica is suspended.
Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted until further notice.
Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama. The postage to be collected from sender on private telegrams for Costa Rica cleared at Panama is usual rate of five annas.
Bhamo route to China right.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Teheran route intecrupted b yond Shiraz.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.
Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Obidos.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at 5 a.m. on Monday the 14th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th March 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	..	...	..	...
Teheran	10	6	57 a.m.	...	27
Suez	10	2	48 a.m.	...	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 10th March 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	42	...	1
" Karachi	..	20	..	2
" Madras	...	33	..	2

MR. L. G. DESHMUKH, Assistant Collector, Kanara, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

THE Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Pogson to the charge of the Western Bhil Agency, Khandesh, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. H. Luck.

MR. B. A. BRENDON, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in Sind, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

MR. F. J. A. HILL, Chief Accountant Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, is granted furlough for one year, two months and fifteen days.

MR. A. W. SEABROOK, Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days.

THE impressions which Prince Bogidar Karageorge witch carried away with him from India—impressions very different from those attributed to the Prince by a Vienna correspond nt will appear in "La Revue de Paris. The Prince in Paris is considered a "fin lettre" and his articles on the plague and famine in India attracted a good deal of attention ; so that we may expect some interesting p pers when he comes to give his general estimate of things Anglo-Indian and Indian.

LIEUTENANT KNOX, Political Officer, reports from Giah in Southern B luchistan that the Rinds of Mand have made full submission, and declared themselves willing subjects of the Khan of Kalat. Some difficulties with regard to the payment of revenue have been satisfactorily settled. The troops were to have left Giah on the 4th instant.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, FEB. 19.

I HAVE received a whole armful of reports, papers, and accounts concerning women's clubs in America since last week. I think, however, that I have said enough. I have shown you their aims and bjects. I have shown you what can be said against them. As for the objections, they seem to me such as may be expected in all such societies. For instance, so far as they aim at education and culture, some guidance is needed. We cannot do without the Teacher. So far as art is concerned, some of my American friends complain that there are no pictures in their part of the country. Picture galleries are not found in some of the Western States. But what could be done in this country ? Last year I made myself meddlesome in the creation of three or four branches of the Women's Bureau. I talked to a great many ladies, and I received the same complaint from all—the difficulty of getting women to work together as men work. For instance, on a vestry, on Board of Guardians, on School Boards (where women do sit), on County Councils, men work with men without thinging about their social position ; a noble lord sits beside a tradesman, and does not trouble himself in the least about any social differences ; he is not on visiting terms with him, but that does not interfere with their common objects. Now, suppose in a country town or a city suburb the women formed a club, whose objects should embrace everything that belongs to Woman's World ; her work ; her pay ; her hours of work ; her recreations and her holidays ; her education ; her culture ; her arts ; her accomplishments ; her right of interference in things civic ; could not such a club contain all women alike with any pretence to education ? Could it not be made a great and most powerful social engine ? I cannot over-estimate the influence which such a club, wisely administered under a few simple rules, with branches appointed from time to time as they are wanted, might exercise. A federation of such clubs is what the Americans are aiming at. Is there anywhere a handful of women who will begin such a club ? Some of the branches are ready to their hand : the Charity Organisation Society, the University exten ion Society, the National Bureau of Working Women ; others the club would create. But Religion, Sex, "Causes," Fads, must be excluded. We must have no politics, no Temperance talk. The club must be practical ; it must be sensible ; there must be no enthusiasms ; the one central aim must be to raise the standard of culture, learning, wisdom, and happiness among the women of our country. I have laid before you, faithfully, an epitome of what has been sent to me ; it is my deliberate opinion that the American clubs have a great future before them, especially when their members have strengthened themselves by humbly sitting at the feet of a Teacher ; and I think that we should learn from them how women can act together wisely and in concord.

I read this paragraph to a person in whose judgment I place great confidence. She said, "Yes ; but you will find it very difficult indeed to get the gentlewoman to sink the social differences." Very well ; it is a pity ; but let the gentlewomen—who really do the whole of the public work that is done by women—act by themselves. It is not necessary, though I think it would be highly beneficial, that for purposes of working together there should be no differences.

In the heart of the City of London, viz., in Broad-street, which leads from Cheapside to Old Fish-street, stands the Church of St. Mildred the Widow. There is another St. Mildred's in the City, but she is St. Mildred the Virgin. They were both, I believe, Princesses of the Kingdom of Mercia. The church was burned down in the Great Fire, and was rebuilt by Wren. Outside it is unpretending ; within it is a church not inelegant, with a low dome, and a great quantity of fine wood-carving and a tower. I suppose that the date of erection of the earliest church must be placed back in Saxon times, because after the Norman Conquest the Saxon saints were speedily forgotten. There are, however, a good many City churches dedicated to Saxon and Danish saints—St. Ethelburg , St. Olave, St. Magnus, St. Mildred, St. Osyth, St. Swithin, St. Botolph, St. Dunstan, and perhaps others. I have been to visit this Church in order to gaze upon the dead. The interior of the Church was used, from time immemorial, for interments. They are now digging up the ground, breaking open the vaults, of which there are sometimes one above the other, and taking all the human remains away for burial in Woking Cemetery. The ground for 15 feet deep is one mass of bones and the remains of coffins. Among them is the coffin of Sir Nicolas Crispe, a great man in the Gold Coast trade, and an officer of Customs under Charles the Second. The body is "lapped ' in lead, roughly shaped in the guise of the human figure. There were many others of the Crispe family buried in this church. The chief historical event connected with it is that here Sheiley married his second wife. It is curious to see the actual proof of what one has read and heard so often, the burial of the parishioners in the body of the church. Here are bones in the earth, not 12 inches below the floor of the church. One wonders how the people escaped who sat there Sunday after Sunday. Buried 13 feet and more are charred fragments of wood, the remains of the Great Fire of 1666. I do not suppose that the Fire was felt so deep below the surface—the charred wood got so deep in course of continual turning over for new burials. Probably the Fire was felt two or three feet down, and no more—just as the greatest frost we ever get in this country does not penetrate more than a foot or so. Great rats are found under the City churches. Gruesome stories are told of their doings, and how they make their nests ; but these stories I refrain from telling.

I have been occupied for more than a week in preparing an Address on King Alfred—an Address which, I hope, will have been delivered before the date of this paper. You know what happens when one is obliged to get up carefully all the facts and details that he can scrape together on one subject ; the gaps and holes that reveal themselves in one's knowledge ; the queer distortions of facts that have grown up in the memory. I was prepared for all this ; but I was hardly prepared for the full splendour of the man, nor had I ever before quite realised the amazing nature of the work as it became at length revealed to me. Surely of all Englishmen Alfred is the first and the noblest. Surely of all kings in history there is no one who can stand besides him. I marvel especially at the repression of himself as shown at every point. He stayed his conquering hand, because it was better to organise and to strengthen than to conquer what his followers might not be able to hold ; he respected the old tribal jealousies ; he would not impose his own customs on another tribe ; he wanted every child in the country to be educated ; he made religion a real thing to a people ready to relapse into Paganism, by connecting it with law and justice ; he gave us a navy ; he gave us fortresses and he gave us a militia ; he gave us assizes, and judges who were not local nobles. He found his country—Wessex—ruined and devastated ; he left it rich and strong. He found it in ignorance ; he left it filled with schools He found it defenceless ; he left it guarded by land and sea. We have allowed him so effectually to repress himself that there is no memorial of him, and never has been ; his very tomb is destroyed ; his ashes are scattered. We have even taken away the name of his country. He was a Saxon —a West Saxon ; we call him an Angle—an Englishman. He gave us our literature—actually he laid the foundation of our literature ; the poetry he found, the prose he invented. My friends, was there ever a national hero to compare with Alfred ?

By a certain Act of Parliament, a copy of every published book or pamphlet has to be dep sited in five libraries, from time to time a grumble is heard at this tax. Such a grumble has been going on lately ; perhaps will still continue for some time. The ball was opened by a certain publisher. He gave figures which were vouched for the next day by another publisher. Yet they are so amazing that they made one rub his eyes at first re ding them. They were as follows :

(1) It was stated that 50,000 books had been published during the last eight years. Counting new editions, pamphlets, children's books, annuals, bound magazines, &c., very likely that is near the number.

(2) It was next stated that the average published price was 5s. Until fuller inquiry is possible, let that pass. For my own part, I should say it was much less, taking into account the huge number of cheap books.

(3) It was then assumed that if the average published price was 5s., the publisher lost 5s. by every volume given to the libraries. No one, so far, has found out the daring nature of this assertion. The publisher receives for every volume published at 5s. an average sum of 2s. 10d. His loss would be not 5s., therefore, but 2s. 10d.

(4) Nothing is said about the author's loss. Now in a royalty system, out of the 2s. 10d. the author would have had, say, 1s. ; therefore the publisher's loss would be reduced to 1s. 10d. on each volume. But there are other considerations still.

(5) Our writer goes on to assume that the output of books has been the same for sixty years. This runs up the figures to anything you please. But the output sixty years ago was very, very much less than it is at present.

(6) If a man issues thirty books a year, at the average published price of 5s., his loss might be put down by the preceding figures at thirty times 1s. 10d. say at less than £3 a year. What does the solicitor pay a year for the privilege of practising ?

(7) But, as a little further consideration will show, his loss will be still further reduced : it must not be set down as anything like so much. For this reason. The great mass of published books, when the demand ceases, leave a lot of remainders which cannot be sold. Whenever there are remainders there is no loss under this head. For instance, suppose an edition of 1,000 copies, and a remainder of fifty or sixty. It is obvious that until these have been sold there can be no loss on the library copies.

(8) There is no tax, then, considering the great mass of literature. The real tax, and it is clearly a very serious tax, is on large and expensive works, of which the whole edition would be taken up ; which are in steady and continuous demand ; which cost a great deal to produce and are very highly priced. Such works are those of Mr. Herbert Spencer, who called attention to the burden of the tax on him ; those of Mr. Stanford, who also called attention to the way in which the tax affects him ; and costly books on art, "editions de luxe," encyclopedias, and so forth.

Consider, further, the very great importance of the case. We must have all our literature preserved ; there is no man, not even the Principal Librarian of the British Museum, who could be trusted to decide what is to be kept and what need not be kept ; no one ; no scholar ; no bibliophile ; no one whose knowledge and whose sympathies are so wide that he could be trusted with this task. And though the author suffers by the tax quite as much as the publisher, and makes proper allowances to the latter in order to meet the tax, he does not desire its abolition. Quite the contrary ; he very much desires its continuance. All our literature must be preserved ; all ; good or bad ; what cannot be read and what can be read. Posterity must sift.

For instance, there is hardly anything more intolerable from the reader's point of view than the long-forgotten novels of the eighteenth century. There are thousands of these novels ; in their dull, stupid, and unclean pages one may find indications of manners, customs, and ideas belonging to the time which one would seek in vain among the works of Fielding or Smollett. I have on my own shelves as many as I have had time to examine ; there are a great many more in the Museum ; the student of eighteenth century manners must consult these volumes. But it is perfectly certain that any *censor librorum*, had he been asked, would have decided against preserving these things. In one of these, for example, I find a libellous caricature of Fielding as a magistrate. It is the work of an enemy ; it is not true ; the exaggeration of the thing shows the venom of the assailant. Yet is shows what was said about Fielding, and it shows how a "trading justice"—a magistrate paid by the fines he inflicted—was regarded at the time.

Why is there no grumbling over Press copies ? Fifty or sixty of them are distributed. It is a huge tax. They are sent to papers without any authority, papers without any circulation, papers which at the best will give the book an inch or two of space, with a few weak and vague words of praise or blame—for a book which the writer cannot pretend to have read. This, if you please, is a real grievance, and one which calls aloud for a remedy. The deliberate judgment of an influential paper possesses an authority which may make or mar a book. I am the last man in the world to say a word against criticism, but a hasty expression of haphazard opinion from a reviewer who cannot read the book can do neither good nor harm to the author. I have no hesitation in saying that Press copies should be limited to some five-and-twenty journals at the most—those, namely, which do actually wield some power and authority in their literary judgments.

POLO AND PARSEE FUNERALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please oblige me by drawing the attention of the powers that be to the following matter. We (Parsis) meet with great difficulty while carrying our dead bodies through the maidan in the morning for the following reason :—Europeans playing polo ride their animals so fast as to put us in confusion by running their animals towards us in a manner in which they ought not to. This may some day or other result in accident and injury. Only the day before yesterday we escaped from what might have been a serious accident. This letter has been framed with no other object than to ask as a favour from these gentlemen that they keep their horses in check while funerals are passing.—Yours, &c.,

D. B. SUNTOOK.

How very necessary are the plague camps which have been established on the frontiers of Bengal writes the "Englishman" is proved by a case which has terminated fatally in Chausa camp. The victim was a Sikh hailing from a village in Jullundur, in the very heart of the plague-stricken area. Illness began after the man had been detained in camp about three days, or five or six days after leaving his home in Jullundur—a period well within the recognised incubation limit. The case was at first obscure, several of the symptoms of plague being absent ; specimens of the blood were, however, sent to Dr. Haffkine for analysis, the result of which is still awaited. The man grew rapidly worse and died. The occurrence, however, need give rise to no feelings of alarm whatever so far as Bengal in general and Calcutta in particular are concerned. The patient was isolated with his attendants in the specially constructed pucka hospital as soon as he complained of feeling ill, and after his death all who came in contact with him continued to be isolated rigorously. We congratulate Dr. Buchanan on his alertness in intercepting the case, and the Bengal Government upon the vigilance which prevails at its outposts. We may rest assured that that vigilance is now in less danger than ever of being relaxed.

THE history of the murder of Captain Barwell at Barkai is as follows :—Captain Barwell had engaged a Peshawari servant in Peshawar. On the day of the Id he was discovered by his master to have stolen a ten-rupee note. Captain Barwell, who was an extremely lenient man, instead of handing him over to the provost marshal, gave him a kick, and let the matter pass. The next morning, as far as can be learned, while Captain Barwell was washing, the man shot at him through the inner fly of the tent and missed. Captain Barwell turned and grappled with his assailant, but in turning received a fatal wound in his side. At the sound of the shots, men rushed in from the neighbou ing tents, and found that Captain Barwell had got the man down and was on the top of him. "He has shot me," were the only words he said, dying within a quarter of an hour. When interrogated and disarmed the man, evidently under the influence of some great excitement, said "It was the order of Allah !" and that was all that could be elicited from him. He was terribly handled by the Gurkhas before the officers got him to the guard tent. As eig teen rounds were found upon his person besides the loaded revolver, he evidently had contemplated running amok.

MR. J. A. BOURDILLON, Officiating Commissioner, Patna Division, has been granted furlough for eight months, with effect from the 26th instant. Mr. F. R. S. Collier is appointed to act as Commissioner, Patna Division, and Mr. G. E. Manisty is appointed to act as Commissioner, Chittagong Division. Mr. D. Cameron, District and Sessions Judge, Purnea, has been granted leave for two months and eight days, with effect from the 10th instant, and Mr. W. H. H. Vincent has been appointed to act in his place. Mr. E. N. Baker, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, has been granted leave for two months and three days, with effect from the 1st of April next, and Mr. C. R. Marriott has been appointed to act in his room. Mr. W. B. Oldham is appointed to act as a Member for the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, during the absence on deputation of the Hon. Mr. C. C. Stevens. Mr. C. J. O'Donnell is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division.

THE RIOT.

EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE RISING.

THE DELAY IN CALLING OUT THE MILITARY.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

RIOTERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

NO FURTHER DISTURBANCES.

Now that the outburst of fanatical and fruitless opposition to the measures of Government has been brought to a close by the strong arm of the public force, the causes of the outbreak can be examined more calmly than was possible amid the excitement of the memorable events of Wednesday. It has been clear for two or three weeks past that the people, especially the Mahomedans, have been greatly agitated in regard to certain of the plague rules, more particularly to those recently promulgated and partially enforced, as to death certificates. The existence of this feeling was referred to several times in these columns, and it was reported that the closing of the cloth markets and of the grain shops was contemplated. There was great excitement amongst the Mahomedans, and there is reason to believe that many of the lower orders of Hindus were aware of this fact, and were counting upon it as being likely to lead to a riot which would win for the people the modification in the plague rules which they desired. It is a remarkable fact that some hours before anything was known of the collision between the authorities and the Julais by residents in the Fort, natives coming in from the Native Town stated that it was generally understood that the Mahomedans were going to rise and to kill the Europeans. Many shops were closed, because of these rumours in the bazaar, not as the commencement of a general strike, nor in connection with the Holi festival (which was then practically over). One Parsee gentleman in partnership with a Hindu cloth merchant, was greatly surprised on reaching his place of business to find that it had not been opened by his partner. When he asked for an explanation he was told there was a general anticipation that a riot was likely to take place.

The Plague Committee and other authorities were well aware that great unrest prevailed, and freely admitted that it was only the rigour of the quarantine arrangements that kept the people from fleeing the city. Under these circumstances, it is in the opinion of many observers a matter for surprise that no special precautionary measures were taken. It is said that if the presence of troops as guards in the Native Town was desirable when house-to-house inspection was being carried out under the direction of General Gatacre, it was much more necessary to adopt these precautions at a time when the populace were known to be excited and exasperated ; when two or three small affrays had already taken place in connection with the removal of the plague patients ; and while the Holi was still in progress. But instead of such precautions being taken at the instance of the Plague Committee, the search parties were going round as usual, and in a street known to be inhabited by an especially rough class of people, a young doctor went without any escort, and in the course of his rounds proceeded to examine a young Mahomedan woman. How far this action was in accordance with the instructions issued to the plague doctors (which it has been generally understood directed that female cases should be examined by lady doctors or nurses) is a question which will, no doubt, be fully enquired into. Another feature of Wednesday's story which is being discussed very freely, is the unfortunate delay which seems to have occurred pending communication with the police, with the result that when it was necessary to control the mob only a handful of police were present. The fact that in a recent prosecution for rioting, white three of the accused escaped conviction, the fourth was only fined Rs. 10, is also adversely commented on.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE MILITARY.

Owing to the cutting of the telephone and telegraph wires by the mob communication with the Military Staff Office was not obtained until one o'clock, when Mr. Superintendent Roberts arrived injured and exhausted, having been attacked on the way down. He brought message from Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, asking for the help of the military. Brigadier-General Ventris, Commanding the District, was absent on inspection duty at Baroda, and the message was received by Major Bethune, Capt. Carnegy, and other members of the Head-quarters' staff. Colonel Collett, in acting command of the Garrison, was at once communicated with, and proceeded to put into operation the confidential military scheme for combatting popular risings which has been pigeon-holed ever since the riot of five years ago. The troops in the Colaba depot were ordered out ; tramcars were reserved for their prompt conveyance to the disturbed area, and before two o'clock they were on their way. The 25th Bombay Infantry were also ordered to parade, and the four guns were indented for on the Arsenal and taken down by 50 men of the Royal Artillery. The troops arrived at Ripon Road at half-past two, having been preceded by about half an-hour by a detachment of the Durhams. It appears that Major Ross was on inspection duty in the early morning at Byculla, with a few men, when they were stoned. He thereupon proceeded to the temporary encampment on Kennedy Sea Face and brought out a detachment of the Durhams. At first he did not deem it necessary that they should be fully accoutred with arms, but on learning that things had assumed a serious aspect he ordered the complete equipment of the men. They were the first of the anxiously expected troops to arrive at Ripon Road, and their appearance was hailed with great satisfaction by the Europeans gathered in and around Treacher's premises, from whence it was not safe to go for even fifty yards. Major Ross met the Municipal Commissioner and Dr. Weir, and after a consultation with them marched his troops to the Marathi Hospital, accompanied by two Municipal officers. After seeing that the hospital was safe the Durhams were next taken to Northbrook Gardens, where they dispersed a large crowd of mill-hands and others, who had gathered in streets and who, it was said, intended to attack the bungalow of Europeans at Chinchpoogly Hill and Parel. Meanwhile the troops from Colaba and Marine Lines had reached the disturbed district.

A message was received in the afternoon at the District Staff Office from H. E. the Governor asking for troops to be sent out. His Excellency was informed in the reply that this had been done, and it was suggested that the Body-Guard if sent could render very useful service. Accordingly H. E. the Governor gave orders for his Body-Guard to be despatched to the scene of the outbreak.

The guard at Bombay Mint was increased on Wednesday, as soon as the now of the riot was known. The usual guard at the Mint is the native officer, the havaldar, the naik, and twelve sepoys, and now it has been doubled with the addition of a bugler. At Bombay Bank and the Currency Office the guards have been doubled, the eight men at the former place been increased to sixteen, and the seven at the Currency Office to fourteen. All these guards are of the 25th Bombay Rifles.

RELIEVING THE GUARDS.

The British troops having been on duty throughout the night were relieved yesterday morning by Bluejackets requisitioned from the Flagship Eclipse and the Defence Squadron and by reliefs from their own regiments. The troops looking rather weary from their long vigil returned to their Barracks by tram. Special arrangements have been made by the Commissariat Department for the conveyance of rations to the troops during the time that they may be employed there. The Commissariat stores are being guarded by 20 men of the 21st Bombay Infantry.

Brigadier-General Ventris returned to Bombay by the Ahmedabad mail train this morning, and had a consultation with the officers of his staff. In view of the quieter aspect of affairs it was not deemed necessary to send for the two squadrons of the 1st Bombay Lancers being kept in readiness at Poona, but in the evening it was decided to requisition one squadron of the 1st Bombay Lancers from Poona. The number of Blue-jackets on guard in the Native streets was about 300 in addition to large drafts soldiers.

DESPATCH OF REINFORCEMENTS.

Our Poona correspondent telegraphed last night :—The 1st Bombay Lancers despatched one Squadron, consisting of two officers, 102 men, 46 followers, 104 horses, aan three bullocks, which left by a special troop train, at 5-45, this evening, for Bombay.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN YESTERDAY MORNING.

Save for the mounted troops and Light Horsemen on patrol duty and the infantry bivouacking at various points, the streets were very quiet during the night. But a representative of this paper who went through the streets between six and seven o'clock, yesterday morning, found that with returning daylight there had been a return of activity. Indeed, more people than usual were about the streets. They stood in knots discussing the situation, and it struck the observer that not so many people were going to their work as usual. Enquiries made at dwellings of Europeans and Christians in or near the disturbed area showed that the inmates had been rather anxious during the night, but that no acts of violence had been heard of. The Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Carnegy, the D. A. A. G., and other officers were early afoot visiting the lately disturbed area and receiving reports as to the condition of affairs and during the night from the police and military officers stationed at various points of the rendezvous.

Several of the nurses of the Arthur Road, Police, and Grant Road Hospitals who were removed on Wednesday under strong Military escort and housed in safety at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, returned to work yesterday morning including the Misses Scott, Gardener, Richardson, Evans, Greening, Smith, Cracknel, Foxley, Chick, Harvey, Fry, Blaney and Mrs. Pearse. In this connection mention should be made of the bravey shown by Miss Richardson and Miss Evans, the nurses at Grant Road Hospital, when that place was attacked by the mob. They kept the crowd from laying hands on themselve or their patients by fthreatening to shoot them with a revolver which they ortunately had in their possession.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

In addition to the arrest of 65 rioters made on Wednesday, the police arrested 25 more rioters yesterday morning. Mr. Vincent, Mr. Crummey, Sardar Mir Abdusli, Mr. Brewin, Mr. Nolan, and others proceeded to Madanpura at a very early hour and arrested 20 rioters, who were brought out from their houses, after they had been duly identified. The task of apprehending the offenders was by no means easy, as, anticipating this action by the police authorities, many of the rioters had decamped from their homes, leaving in them only women, children, and infirm old men. As the 25 men arrested were discovered they were tied together in couples with handkerchiefs or pieces of a rope and placed in charge of a police guard. When all had been colle ted the prisoners were formed up into fours and conducted to the police station in charge of military and police escort. In the course of the search for rioters several cases of plague were det cted. In one house an old woman was found sitting beside what appeared to be a bundle of rag, but on examination a young Hindu girl was found under the rag. Surgeon-Major Baug who was in the vicinity with a plague search party was sent for and on examination found that the girl was suffering from plague and she was sent to hospital in an ambulance.

PARTIAL RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.

Many of the shops that were closed on Wednesday were opened yesterday in the usual manner but in the lately disturbed area a large proportion of the shops remained closed. The mill hands and the dock-labourers and others quietly went to their business as usual, but it was noticed that the crowds in the street were very large. By order of the Commissioner of Police many of the liquor shops were closed. The work of house-to-house inspection was continued in all parts of the town as though nothing had occurred. The whole of th cloth market was closed, and most of the shops in Abdul Rehman Street and at Null Bazaar remained unopened.

THREATENED STRIKE OF BUTCHERS.

We described in yesterday's paper Mr. Douglas Bennett's successful resistance of the onslaught at the Crawford Markets. Before the day was over, the Superintendent of the Markets had another equally difficult piece of work to perform. Mr. Saunders, who is in charge of the Bandora Slaughter-houses, sent word late in the evening that the butchers on hearing of the riot had started out on strike. Obtaining the services of a havildar and 11 Infantry, Mr. Bennett proceeded to Bandora, which he reached soon after 10 o'clock. On arriving at the slaughter-house, he sent for the local magistrate and chief constable, and in their presence threatened the men with heavy punishment if they refused to continue their work. After a brief consultation the men gave way before Mr. Bennett's resolute attitude, and 1,200 head of sheep and 120 cows were slaughtered. The work was commenced much later than usual, but the supplies of meat reached Bombay in sufficient time to meet the needs of the earliest customers. Mr. Bennett also did good service during the day in allaying the fears of the dealers in the market, who talked of telegraphing to their agents up

...Os and men.
J J Hospital 10 men.
Treacher's Shop, Byculla—1 Officer and 10 N C Os and men.

1st BATTALION R. I.

Pydhownie—1 Officer and 25 N-C Os and men.
Maratha Hospital—15 N C Os and men.
Null Bazar—15 N-C Os and men.
Two Tanks—15 N-C Os and men.
Grahams, Naka—10 N-C Os and men.
Madanpura—15 N-C Os and men.
Arthur Road Hospital—15 N-C Os and men.

DETACHMENT 8TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Byculla Segregation Camp—1 Native Officer and 10 Non Comd Officers and men.
6 Kika Street—1 Native Officer and 22 Non-Comd Officers and men.

25TH BOMBAY RIFLES.

Parel—1 British Officer and 25 Non-Comd Officer and men.
Pydhownie—1 Native Officer and 25 Non-Comd Officers and men.

THE LIGHT HORSE.

The part taken in the measures of suppression by the Light Horse Corps was very creditable. As stated yesterday, the troopers were ordered in the evening to bring out their horses from the Santa Cruz encampment, a distance of 12 miles. The start from the encampment was made shortly before seven o'clock, and the rendezvous—the Crawford Markets—was reached at about 9 o'clock. After a rest during which they were provided with light refreshments by Mr. Douglas Bennett, the troopers formed into three detachments, under Captain Oulfe and Lieutenants Moir and Symons, respectively. One of the detachments went to Byculla, and the two others had their headquarters at Phydownie. They patrolled the streets all night, and were not dismissed until seven o'clock in the morning, after they had been more or less in the saddle for twelve hours. They were informed before dismissal that the Bombay Club would be the place of rendezvous at a quarter to six in the evening. But later in the day orders were received for the Light Horse to fall in at 2-30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of guarding a large search party at Byculla.

THE ATTACK ON THE JAIL.

One of the most striking incidents in connection with the riots was the burning by rioters of the gallows, and the bamboo screen surrounding it, recently erected under the supervision of Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, Resident Superintendent of the Common Prison, for the execution of a murderer, whose capital sentence was to be carried out yesterday. The erection of a new screen and gallows will take some days. The execution has, with the sanction of the Government, been postponed by Mr. Mackenzie, but it is understood that the capital sentence will be carried out in the early part of next week. It appears that about noon on the day in question, one of the sepoys in the jail went and informed Mr. Mackenzie that there was a great commotion in the street, on the western side of the jail. Mr. Mackenzie had some doubt as to the accuracy of this statement, but shortly after a stranger, who had just entered, confirmed the information of the sepoy, adding that a mob had been setting fire to the screen surrounding the gallows. The population of the jail was about four hundred, and in view of the mischief which might be caused, should this indication of violence not be suppressed, Mr. Mackenzie proceeded to take precautionary measures. He assembled a number of prisoners at the gate near the gallows, and ordered them to fill up all the available vessels in the jail with water. Scarcely had this arrangement been completed, when the rioters, numbering from three to four hundred, were heard howling and hooting in front of the gate. They first smashed the temporary structure with bamboo sticks, stones, and bricks, and then amidst much noise and confusion set fire to the broken and battered things, which burnt to ashes in a few minutes. There was no guard in the jail at the time beyond the ordinary establishment to offer any active resistance to the rioters. The fire destroyed the entire enclosure and the gallows, as also the ropes, which were hanging there for the inspection of the Superintendent. The jailor's quarters had a very narrow escape, for large pieces of burning bamboo, blown by the wind, passed over the wall, and would have set fire to these quarters but for the energy and pluck displayed by the jailor, Mr. Bhugwantrao, and his men. A portion of the roof of these quarters got ignited, but the jailor and his men rushed forward and pulled the burning part down to the ground. However, while the flames were in progress, fifty men of the Marine Battalion appeared at the east gate, which was soon thrown open, and the soldiers marched straight through the jail to the scene of the fire. The rioters had by this time dispersed and not a soul was to be seen. The guard was reinforced yesterday morning, and twenty-five men of the Highland Light Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant M. C. A. Green were posted in the jail. Sixty-four prisoners (convicted and under trial), in connection with the riots, were admitted into the jail in the evening, and this seems to have necessitated the strengthening of the guards. Yesterday, there were fully four hundred and fifty prisoners. Since the outbreak of plague in the jail the prisoners have been allowed to sleep in open sheds, guarded by an extra temporary establishment. For the last ten days, however, there has been no fatal case of plague in the jail.

NARROW ESCAPES OF EUROPEANS.

Stories of escapes from death at the hands of the populace on Wednesday continue to be received. Surgeon-Major Dundy, in charge of the Colaba Hospital, Lieut. Farwell, R. E., of the Military Works Department, and a police inspector were driving along Duncan Road in a gharry, when they were set upon. Mr. Farwell got a severe blow between the eyes, and Dr. Drury was hit on the right arm, but by resisting the assaults of the crowd with their sticks they managed to escape. Mr. Boileau, the secretary of the Yacht Club, was also assaulted. He knocked down the first man who struck him, but Mr. Roileau's helmet was knocked off in the scuffle, and he was hit across the forehead with a big bamboo, after which he ran for his life, and gained Treacher's shop, where his wounds were attended. A European gentleman and Mrs. Boyle were rescued by Mr. Nicholson, Municipal Inspector who frightened their assailants by presenting an unloaded pistol at them. An attack was made upon Mr. Jacob Sassoon, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Mr. Sassoon was proceeding to his office at about two o'clock in his brougham, accompanied by Mr. Greenboam, his private secretary. While passing through Foras Road what seemed like an organised mob of some fifty or sixty budmashes split up in gangs of ten and posted in different positions along the road, violently attacked the carriage, trying to strike the occupants with big lathies and pelting large stones at them. We are glad to state that Mr. Sassoon escaped unscathed, although unfortunately he received some severe blows on his arm and body. The coachman and syce also suffered severely, the brougham was greatly damaged, and the horse much knocked about. It is strange that these Mahomedan weavers should not have recognised Mr. Sassoon as he is well known to all natives, and Mr. Jacob Sassoon is probably the largest employer of native labour in his mills. To beat him thus savagely was truly a sorry way of thanking him for his support of many families.

LENDING CARBINES TO THE POLICE.

While the riots were raging along the Bellasis Road and Byculla on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. I. M. English, of the Byculla Educational Society's School, kindly lent several of the Henry Martini carbines, belonging to the Institution, to the European Police Officers, who were sadly in need of such weapons. Messrs. Treacher & Co. supplied the ammunition for rifles and revolvers.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. DASTUR.

After the riot very strong rumours prevailed that Mr. P. H Dastur, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, had been killed. This caused considerable excitement, expecially amongst the Parsees, who could be seen in various places in groups expressing their grief at this rumour, which they afterwards learned was incorrect. Justice Strachey and other Judges of the High Court called at Mr. Dastur's bungalow to enquire as to his condition.

THE PATIENTS IN THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

TWO MORE DEATHS.

A representative, who called at the J. J. Hospital last evening, found Dr. Gillespie, the house-surgeon, with his right arm in a sling, it having been fractured by his assailants when he was entering the hospital compound in the course of the afternoon. Dr. Gillespie stated that during the day seven patients had been brought to the hospital, suffering from gun-shot wounds. Five of these were allowed to go after their wounds had been dressed, while the other two were admitted as in-patients. All of the men had received buck-shot wounds and in one case a large number of shot had been scattered all over the leg of the sufferer, but the penetration was only superficial. In regard to the admissions of the previous day, Dr. Gillespie stated that the native boy received in an unconscious state, with a bullet wound through his side, had not regained consciousness, and it was doubtful whether he would survive. Another critical case was that of a Mahomedan, who had a bullet wound right through the abdomen. Two of the natives admitted have had their legs amputated, while another is suffering from the tip of his nose having been shot off. The European inmates were reported to be doing fairly well. They include Sergeant Wheeler, R.A., who had sustained injury to the scalp, and Mr. Cauty, of the Mounted Police, who had been severely beaten on the head and face and was taken to the hospital unconscious. It may be mentioned that Mr. Cauty was married only about a week ago. Mr. De Monte, of the Colaba Gun Carriage Factory, had been knocked about and seriously injured, and another inmate was a Mr. DeCruz, a Portuguese painter, who brought in suffering from a gun shot wound across the joint of the right knee. Dr. Gillespie stated that when the riot commenced it was found necessary to close and barricade all the gates of the Hospital, and that but for it being needful for him to get out of his gharry in order to enter the gate partly opened for his admission he would have escaped unhurt. It appears that Dr. Hatch, the physician of the hospital, applied to the Commissioner of Police for a guard in view of the threatening attitude of the crowd, but owing to their services being required elsewhere no policemen could be spared for the duty until a late hour.

On subsequent inquiry at the J. J. Hospital, late last night, it was ascertained that the two of the wounded had socumbed. One was Ram Karim Shah, a Mahomedan beggar, aged thirty years, resident of Kamatipoora, who had sustained a gun shot wound through the abdomen. The other was a Mahomedan, named unknown, who had had a wound on the head, the bullet lodging in the brain. The bullet was extracted after admission, but the patient became worse and died at 8-30 p.m. The condition of Constable Couty, which had been progressing favourably until later in the afternoon, took a serious turn last night and his condition was thought critical.

THE ATTACK ON THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

About half-past 1 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon when the riots were raging at several quarters inhabited by Mahomedans, a mob numbering about 150 attempted to attack the J. J. Hospital, where there were at the time a number of European medical students. To protect these students and to prevent the rioters from entering the compound of the hospital, required presence of mind and pluck on the part of those who were then within the hospital. Surgeon-Captain Prall was equal to the occasion. Having gathered together all the European and Eurasian students against whom the attack was mainly directed, Dr. Prall fetched a gun, and standing in front of the students, prevented the rioters from forcing thhir way into the compound. He promptly despatched several plucky Parsee students to the Babulla Tank Fire Brigade Stations to report the matter through telephone to the Military Authorities. After the mob had dispersed Dr. Prall, with others, escorted the students to their respective quarters. While returning to the hospital Dr. Prall noticed a European soldier being brutally attacked and immediately repaired to his rescue. He brought the injured soldier to the hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

A FALSE COMPLAINT AGAINST THE MILITARY.

On Wednesday afternoon, an incident occurred at Pydhownie, which shows how eager some people are to throw blame upon the military when they meet with some misfortune in times of excitement. While troops were engaged in keeping streets clear about Pydhownie, a man, named Becher Damji, made a complaint to Mr J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who had repaired to that place immediately after he was made aware of the disturbance, that he had received a blow on the back of his head from the rifle of a man in the Shropshire Light Infantry. He further informed the magistrate that he could not identify the person who had struck him. He showed a wound on the back of his head from which blood was flowing, and he was sent to hospital to have his wound dressed. Mr. Slater immediately reported the matter to Colonel Collett and asked him to see the men did not act violently without necessity. Colonel Collett made inquiries amongst men posted in the quarter where the affair was said to have occurred, and Corporal Manning and Private Claymore of the Shropshire Light Infantry at once came forward and said that they had witnessed what had happened. They had been ordered to clear a street in the direction of Mumbadevie with several other men and on their proceeding in that direction the crowd in the street immediately took to their heels. The complainant Becher was then standing on some steps, and the crowd rushing against him knocked him down causing a wound on his head. Thus it was made perfectly clear that he was not assaulted by the soldiers at all.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

THE POSITION AT MIDNIGHT.

In order to enable the reliefs of the guards to be carried out, 150 cavalry lancers are being brought from Poona. They are expected to arrive this morning. It may be pointed out, that while it is possible to provide for the relief of the military, the staff of European Police officers and constables is not sufficiently large to enable this to be done in their case also. Since the outbreak the officers of the police have been working almost continuously with but slight intermission for rest and food.

Inquiries made last evening showed that in all 108 rioters have been arrested, including twenty-five ringleaders, taken at Madanpoora in the morning. Sixty-five of these have been sent to the Common Jail and forty-three to the Byculla Prison.

At 9 o'clock Lieutenant Farquhar, who was in command of the blue-jackets throughout the day, was relieved by Lieutenant Sheppard.

The troops cavalry and infantry held the Street all night and profound quietude prevailed,

THE RIOTERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

Yesterday, the rioters were charged before Mr. Slater, who held a special court at the old Girgaum Police Court. The prosecution was conducted by Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, Head of the Detective Police, and Mr. Brewin. The first case was against the following seventeen persons who were arrested on the scene of the disturbance :—Bahadur Modu, Mahomed Casum Sale Mahomed, Junga Rostan, Premji Koover, Sheik Hoosein Miahoosein, Jakeri Tyeb, Wali Mahomed Pir Mahomed, Zahud Ahmed Abdulla, Nasur Bhugwan, Abdulla Alaibux, Abdul Waned Mandu, Mahomed Siddick, Amidulla Durgai, Shamji Jamal, Ismael, Mohodu, and Kallan Nabibux.

EVIDENCE OF SUPERINTENDENT BREWIN.

Mr. Harry Brewin said : I am a Superintendent of Police, doing duty in the A Division. Yesterday, at eleven o'clock, in consequence of information received, I proceeded to Ripon Road. The police authorities desired to move to the hospital a patient suffering from the plague. As I arrived a crowd of one thousand people came up, brandishing sticks and other weapons. I appealed to the crowd to be quiet, and I asked them to wait for a time and send for any *hakim* they chose so that they might examine the patient themselves. The crowd replied that they would not allow the removal of the girl and rather than allow her to be sent to the hospital, They would sacrifice their lives. Seeing the excited state of the mob I sent for Mr. Dastur, the magistrate, who came up in a few minutes. At that time the crowd numbered about the same number and with the magistrate and myself there were ten armed men, some sowars, European and Native police. Seeing the magistrate and the police advance they cried "Murder," and immediately there was a shower of bricks, stones, and other missiles on the police. I walked right up to the crowd, and both the magistrate and myself tried to stop the riotous behaviour of the mob. The only reply we got was "mar dalo suvar logku" (murder the pigs). The accused No. 2 seemed to exert an influence over the crowd, and he called upon the crowd "strike, strike." He was armed with a big stick, and as I told him not to behave like that the first accused struck me a blow with a stick across the collar bone and immediately there was an onslaught, and the whole mob was on the police. Just at that moment I saw the magistrate was wounded, and he then ordered the police to fire on the mob, and the armed police then fired, and seven persons were wounded.

Mr. Sanders Slater : How many times?—I think

THEY FIRED TWO VOLLEYS.

Mr. Slater : Buck-shot? Yes. Seven persons fell as the result of the volley-fire, and as soon as they saw the firing the crowd began to disperse. The police commenced arresting the rioters. Amongst those I recognised the accused No. 1, 2, 7, and 12 as being in the crowd. They were arrested on the spot together with the rest, and they were immediately collected and guarded by the police.

STATEMENTS OF ACCUSED.

The accused No. 1 being asked by the magistrate, said :—I was coming from a barber. I did not assault Mr. Brewin. I had no stick in my hand.

The second accused said : God is above us. The sirkar is below our parents. We can't say anything against the sirkar.

The third accused said : I am a priest I was going for my prayers when I was arrested. Mr. William Bartley a constable, said? I was at the Ripon Road yesterday

Mr. Brewin : Just tell us what happened when Mr. Dastur came? The second accused was then inciting people, and called out "Maro, maro." There were about 500 to 700 people. The second accused had a stick in his hand. He got hold of a brick and threw it at Mr. Dastur, who was injured.

Mr. Brewin : Did you see him hit Mr. Dastur? Yes. I then followed the accused and arrested him when he called out to others to assault me. Mr. Dastur then gave orders to fire. The whole of the accused were arrested on the spot.

The first accused : Do you know me? Yes. When I arrested you you attempted to strike me.

Constable Meyers said he noticed the disturbance at the Ripon Road. The mob pelted stones at the police. They had sticks in their hands and they cried out "Maro, maro." He heard the magistrate persuade them to obey the law and police. He identified 1, 2, and 10 whom he saw in the crowd. No. 10 was moving his stick about. The accused No. 2 threw the stone at Mr. Dastur. He saw that. The accused No. 1 struck Mr Brewin with a stick, and he saw that, too, Inspector Hurst was on the scene of disturbance before the arrival of the magistrate.

Mr. Brewin : Now just tell us briefly what happened.—There was a crowd of 1,000 to 1,500 men shouting "Maro maro." They had sticks in their hands.

The Magistrate : Maro whom? The Police. When the magistrate came he asked them to lay down the sticks and dispense but they did not listen to him but continued to shower more and more stones on the police. Mr. Brewin and Mr. Dastur were hit by the stones. He identified accused Nos. 3, 15, 17 whom he saw in the crowd. They were throwing stones. They were arrested just where the firing took place.

The third accused : Where was I standing?—In the crowd.

On what spot?—I can't say.

There were thousands of persons. How can you recognise me from the crowd?—We arrested you when you were throwing the stones.

Was I not arrested in my shop?—No; you were arrested on the spot.

Inspector Manley was present on the spot when the disturbance took place. He identified No. 4 and No. 8 whom he arrested; He was in hot pursuit of them before he could arrest them. They were both throwing stones.

Accused No. 8 : Do I not stay in the house in which you arrested me?—No.

Inspector Roshan Ali identified accused Nos. 5 11, and 12 who were arrested on the spot while pelting stones and waving sticks.

The accused No. 5 said that he was arrested in his shop by policeman No. 1711.

After some further evidence had been recorded, the case was adjourned to Monday next.

OTHER PRISONERS.

Mr. Brewin then placed a batch of sixty-five persons, including 25 Hindus who were arrested at Grant Road in charge of rioting, being members of the unlawful assembly and creating mischief by means of fire. After the evidence of Inspector Read had been recorded the case was remanded to the 16th instant.

Mr. Brewin next placed a batch of 26 persons, who were arrested yesterday morning, for participating in the riots at Madanpura, on Wednesday last. Two of them were ring leaders, named Noormahomed Hussein and Abdulhalim Abdulkarim Mutawli, of the Mahomedans at Gammatipura. They are charged with incitement to riot.

This case was also adjourned to the 14th.

INQUESIS ON THE KILLED DURING THE RIOTS.

THE DEATH OF INSPECTOR DAWES.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, was very busy yesterday in holding inquests at several places on those who had been killed either by gun-shot wounds or by sticks and stones. The first inquest held was at Church Street, Mazagon, on the body of Mr. Arthur Richard Dawes, aged thirty-five years, an Inspector in the Health Department, Bombay Municipality, who was killed by the accidental discharge of the revolver, while attempting to fire it on the mob collected around the Grant Road Hospital.

Alfred William Dawes, a weigh-bridge inspector in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, residing at Matterpakady deposed that the deceased was an inspector in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality. He was about thirty-five years of age and lived at Khetwady 10th Lane. He was in charge of the Kamatipoora section. At about 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening witness heard that deceased had been shot and was in hospital. He went to the J. J. Hospital and then to the Grant Road Hospital, where he saw his dead body. There was a bullet wound on the chest.

Pestonji Framji Bhandara, proprietor of the Middlesex Dairy and Bakery, said that about half-past 1 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, while taking his meals in his house, in Arab Lane, Grant Road, he heard that an inspector had been killed in Kamatipoora. He thought it was probably Dr. Gibson, of the Grant Road Hospital. So he went to make inquiry, and found the hospital was on fire, and he went there and while he was assisting in putting out the fire, a mob of about fifty Mahomedans and Hindus jumped over the hospital wall. The deceased and Dr. Godinho were just outside the hospital office, and witness went to them. Dr. Godinho had a revolver in his hand. It was like the one produced. The deceased wanted Dr. Godinho to give him the revolver, but as he was very excited, Dr. Godinho would not give it to him. So he tried to snatch it out of his hand, and it went off, and simultaneously fell to the ground. The deceased cried out, "Oh! I am shot." Witness asked him how he felt and deceased said "Oh, I feel dying!" Dr. Godinho and the witness carried him into the office and put him on the ground and undressed him to see, where he was wounded The deceased died in a few minutes. When the revolver was snatched out of Dr. Godinho's hand the deceased was standing facing the witness and Dr. Godinho was on the right of and a little behind the deceased.

Dr. Louis G. Godinho, District Medical Officer, C. Ward, deposed that about 12-45 p.m. on Wednesday he was driving down Cursetji Suklaji Street, when he saw a large crowd, collected at the south end of the street. Witness told the driver to turn into Bapty Road, and to drive to the Grant Road Hospital. He went into the hospital office and saw Dr. Gibson and Dr. Kapadia and told them that there was a riot going on and asked them to spare him a sepoy to accompany him home. While witness was there stones were thrown at the hospital gate. Witness suggested to Dr. Gibson that they should hold themselves in readiness for the mob and asked him if he had a revolver and to telephone to the police. Dr. Kapadia produced the revolver and six or seven cartridges from the head clerk's desk. A few minutes later there was an alarm of fire and he then saw the deceased for the first time. Witness went in to the plague ward at the north end and began battering down and breaking off the bamboo matting while others threw water and assisted in putting out the fire. In the meantime witness had handed over the revolver to Dr. Gibson and he returned it to the witness. Deceased rushed up to the witness and said "the mob are coming, give me the revolver." Witness handed it to him and said "Mr. Dawes, fire it in the air." Immediately afterwards witness heard four or five shots fired. The nurses came rushing up and said there was an attack on the south end of the gate. Dr. Gibson, Dr. Kapadia and witness went there and saw the deceased follow them with the revolver in his hand, and he returned it to the witness and went out to Inspector Sloane on the Grant Road and went with him into the North Brook Garden Hospital. The deceased was then very excited. About two minutes afterwards he returned and asked witness for the revolver. Witness was then standing with Mr. Bhandara out-side the hospital office. Witness asked him how many shots he had fired. Deceased was very excited and did not answer, and took the revolver forcibly from him. Immediately afterwards witness heard a report and the revolver fell out of the deceased's hand, and he cried out "I am shot" and he staggered. Witness was quite sure the revolver was out of hand, when he heard the report. Mr. Bhandara and witness assisted the deceased into the office, and witness told him to lie down. He examined the deceased and found a bullet wound in the chest, which was the wound of the entry and another under the right armpit, which was the wound of the exit. Dr. Gibson and Dr. Hutchinson came there, examined the deceased, who died in five or six minutes. The witness was of opinion that the cause of death was hoemorrhage of the lung consequent on a revolver shot wound.

The jury brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by hoemorrhage of the lung consequent on an accidental discharge of a revolver.

INQUEST ON THE TWO EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

After the first inquest was over, the coroner and his inspector and interpreter proceeded to the J. J. Hospital, where the bodies of two European soldiers, belonging to the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, were lying in the mortuary of the hospital. One of the deceased soldiers, named George Taylor, was an acting lance-corporal in his regiment and was a drill instructor in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. He was aged about twenty-eight years, and had served in the regiment for seven years. His comrade Evans, belonged to the D. Company of the same regiment. He was about twenty-two years of age, and had a record of service extending over three and a-half years. Both these soldiers, who were stated to be very quiet men, had been done to death by an infuriated mob of rioters near Two Tanks. They were first pelted with stones and then thrashed with bamboo cudgils and the rioters withdrew only when they imagined that they had been successful in knocking the lives out of these men. As the police had not sufficient time at their disposal to investigate this terrible incident and to collect evidence, the coroner had no alternative but to adjourn the inquiry after the bodies had been identified Superintendent Nolan and Superintendent Hack with a number of European Police Officers were present at the inquiry and watched the proceedings.

Robert William Burbridge, a lance-corporal in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, stationed at Colaba, deposed that the deceased Taylor was an acting lance-corporal in his regiment and was a drill instructor in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. The deceased was also stationed at Colaba. He was in the company of the witness and slept in the same barrack room as the witness. On Wednesday morning witness was relieved on guard at 7 o'clock, and when witness went to his room he found the deceased had gone. Witness went on guard at 6-30 a.m. on Tuesday. The deceased had then gone to his duty. Witness did not know at what time deceased left. The deceased was quite well that morning. Witness was on guard for twenty-four hours and did not see the deceased alive again. On Wednesday night at 10 o'clock witness was brought to the J. J. Hospital by Inspector Sloane and he identified the deceased's dead body in the dead house. Deceased was about twenty-eight years of age and of about seven years' service. He was a very quiet man.

The above witness also identified the body of the deceased Evans, who was in D. Company of the same regiment. On Monday evening witness saw him in the barracks. That was the last time he saw him alive. Deceased was twenty-two years of age and of about three years and ten months service. He was a very quiet man.

Dr. Trimbuck D. Velinker, Assistant Surgeon in the J. J. Hospital, deposed that the deceased Taylor was brought to the hospital at about a quarter to 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. On examination it was found that he had several wounds on the head. The bone was exposed in some wounds, but no fracture could be detected. There was considerable effusion and swelling on the fore head and the right side of the face. The right ear was also lacerated. There was a wound about two inches and a half long on the upper lip of the left side. The eye lids were swollen and echymosed. There was considerable bleeding from the nose. Deceased was unconscious and his breathing was heavy and his pulse feeble. He died at 2-30 p.m. Witness was of opinion that the cause of death was the injury he had described above. The wounds described could have been inflicted with sticks and stones. There was no smell of Liquor about the deceased. He was in military Khaki uniform. when he was brought by the police to the hospital.

Dr. Jal Sorabji Bezonji Vakil, an honorary assistant Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital said that deceased Evans was brought to the hospital by the police at a quarter to 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. He was quite unconscious. Attempts were made to restore him to consciousness but without success. Deceased had a compound fracture of the frontal bone and some of the pieces of the bone were depressed and pressing on the bone. Attempts were made to elevate these pieces of bone and while these attempts were being made deceased expired. In the opinion of the witness the cause of death was fracture of skull. The fracture was in his opinion, most probably caused with sticks. There was no smell of liquor about the deceased.

At this stage the inquiry was adjourned to Thursday the 24th instant at 2 p.m. at the Esplanade Police Court.

THE INQUEST ON THE RIOTERS.

The coroner's court next held its sitting at the morgue, where the bodies of nine Mahomedans and Hindus, killed in the riots, were awaiting the inquiry. From early morning the relatives of the deceased had commenced to arrive to take charge of the bodies for burial and cremation. A number of biers to convey the dead were brought up, and a large crowd collected outside the compound of the morgue. As a precaution against any fresh outbreak, the military guard at the morgue was strengthened from early in the morning. About half-past 7 o'clock, a body of Durham Light Infantry, numbering forty-two, under Lieutenant Davis, arrived, and were drawn up in the compound of the morgue. The biers were allowed to be brought into the compound, and the relatives were permitted to have a look at the bodies for identification. All the deceased natives had gun-shot wounds sustained at the hands of the armed police and the military for taking part in rioting at Ripon Road, Surte Moholla, Duncan Road, Grant Road, and Kamatipura. Out of these nine men six had been killed at Ripon Road, one at Bellasis Road, and two at Northbrook Gardens. The bodies of all the killed were identified by their relatives, with the exception of one—that of a Mahomedan, name unknown, who was found by the police lying dead on Ripon Road. The evidence adduced at the inquiry was that of relatives who identified the bodies, and of Inspector Saunderson, who narrated the incident which led to the riots. Superintendent Nolan, Superintendent Hack, Inspectors Saunderson, Coxen, and several officers of the City Police were present at the inquiry.

The body of Abdul Gunni Jooman, aged twenty-two years, resident of Ripon Road, was identified by his brother, Mahomed Yusoof Jooman, a mill labourer, and a Julai by caste, who deposed that deceased left home in the morning, and was found dead at 4 p.m. at Ripon Road.

The body of Laimahomed Abdul Kadur, a Julia Mahomedan, aged twenty-five years, was identified by his widow Junicabai.

Sutton Haji Subrati, a Julai hawker of saris, residing at Ripon Road, identified the body of his son Peeroo Sutton Haji, aged twenty-five years, who was found dead after the rioters at Ripon Road had been dispersed.

The body of Jehanghir Waress, a Julai, aged twenty years, was identified by his uncle, Vallimahomed Lalmahomed, residing at Ripon Road.

Gunika, widow, living at Kamatipoora 13th Street, identified the body of her husband Chaitar Gopal, a gosawi mendicant, aged fifty years, who was killed in the riots at Ripon Road, where the deceased, it appears, had gone to beg alms.

The body of Luximon Soobhana, aged twenty-five years, a ghorrawalla, residing at New Nagpada, was identified by his uncle, named Bhagoo Vithoo, who is also a ghorrawalla, employed in the service of Mr. Haji, a Khoja, and residing in his master's stable at New Nagpada. On Wednesday afternoon, at half-past 1 o'clock, witness and the deceased were going along Bellasis Road, where the riots were going on. Suddenly witness turned round and saw the deceased who was walking a few paces behind, lying dead on the road. There was a wound on the head. There was firing going on.

The body of Hurry Tookaram, a Hindu, aged twenty years, was identified by his father, Tookaram Radhowji, a hawker of clothes, residing at Khumbharwada. The father deposed that though he had warned the deceased not to go out as there was a riot going on still he left the house at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and went out. He did not return home till 7 o'clock in the evening. He searched for him, and a bout an hour after heard that he had been killed and his body taken to the morgue The father went to the morgue and saw the body. There was a gun shot wound on the head.

Luximon Mahadeo, a servant to a shop-keeper at Null Bazar, residing at Bhundari Street, identified the body of his brother, Rama Mahadoo, aged twenty-five years. About 3 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, the witness heard that the deceased had been killed at the North Brook Gardens where the riots were going on.

Abdool Guni Mashoom, policeman No. 248 E. doing duty at the junction of Duncan and Bellasis Road, identified the body of a Mahomedan name unknown, aged about fifty years, Deceased was a Julai Mahomedan and his dead body was found lying in Mahomedan Street, Ripon Road. He had a gun shot wound on the chest.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRST RIOT.

Inspector William Saunderson, in charge of Kamatipura section, in his evidence said that in consequence of receiving certain information, he proceeded to the Julai Plague Hospital, at Ripon Road and thence accompanied by other police and plague officials to house No. 33A. at Ripon Road Cross Lane, for the purpose of removing a plague patient. The relative of the patient, who was a woman, refused to allow the police to remove her. Whilst there, the police received information that the Julais had collected in large numbers with sticks in Mahomedan Street. In consequence of this the police and the plague officials went to Ripon Road and there they saw a large crowd of Julais shouting, waving their sticks and throwing stones. The police then formed themselves into a body and called on the crowd to disperse, and on the crowd refusing to do so Mr. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was sent for. Mr. Dastur on arrival, in company of the police, proceeded to the Mahomedan Street and directed the crowd to disperse. But they refused to do so and threw stones, one of which struck Mr. Dastur on the forehead, and Mr. Dastur thereupon gave the order to fire to the armed police, who were there, and they fired, and immediately after the crowd dispersed. The dead bodies of the five Julais were found lying on the ground and several other Julais, who were wounded, were sent to hospitals. Rioting subsequently took place at Surti Moholla, Duncan Road, Grant Road and Kamatipoora.

The coroner, having briefly summed up, the jury brought in a verdict, severally, that the death of the deceased persons had been caused by gun-shot wounds, received during the riots.

DISPOSAL OF THE BODIES.

At the close of the inquiry the bodies of the Mahomedans were placed in the biers by their relatives, and those of Hindus on bamboo charpoys. The body of the Gosavie (religious mendicant) was placed in a sitting posture on a kind of bamboo chair, decorated with flowers. The whole procession started from the compound of the morgue, escorted by the military and the police under Superintendent Nolan, and proceeded to the Sonapore burning-ground, where the bodies were disposed of according to the custom of the respective castes.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

The following patients are lying under treatment in the St. George's Hospital for various injuries they sustained during Wednesday's riots. They are all doing well :—

Mrs. Annie Holtz, aged thirty years, who was dragged out of the tram-car at Pydhownie and assaulted by the rioters. She had two scalp wounds on the head.

Mr E. R. F. Glen, Sub-Inspector in the employ of the Plague Committee, aged 38 years, had a scalp wound.

Mr. John Allan, aged forty-seven, Inspector in the employ of the Bombay Plague Committee, had scalp wounds, fracture of one of the bones of the hand, and a number of contusions.

Mr. Joseph Noronha, 35 years, engineer, Bombay Fire Brigade, had a contusion on his chest.

Mr. Albert Mynn, Inspector, Bombay Police, 29 years, had a stab in the neck.

Mr. Reymond Hurst, aged twenty, Constable, Bombay Police Force, scalp wound and a wound on the head.

Mr. Joseph Adolph, a shoe-maker, had a contusion on the face.

Mr. William Martin, Engineer, P. & O. Co., had a contused wound and a number of abrasions on the body.

J. J. HOSPITAL.

A number of Mahomedans and Hindus were pouring in the J. J. Hospital throughout the day from different parts of the town, suffering from gun-shot wounds. Over a dozen men were admitted yesterday in addition to fourteen men admitted on the previous evening. All these patients are doing well. The details of these patients are as under :—

Augustine DeCruz, a Portuguese, a painter, residing at Upper Duncan Road, has a gun-shot wound running transversely and horizontally across the right knee joint.

Ramchandra Damoder, a Hindu, aged 11, has several grazes from buck-shot, one across the left knee joint and another across the left thigh ; one shot penetrated the scalp and also one grazed his back.

Omar Habibulla, a Mahomedan wood-cutter, aged 27, has several buck-shot wounds on the surface of, both his hands ; also one shot penetrating the left cheek.

Malu Mukanajee, a Hindu, aged 18, has three buck shot wounds, one on the left thigh, one on the left leg and the other on the left foot.

Ramaya Yelekaya, a Hindu, aged 35, a tailor, has several buck-shot wounds on the left leg and a few stray ones on surface of left thigh.

Sambhajee Ganga, a Hindu, aged 20, has buck-shot wounds on left thigh.

Daniel Samuel, a Jew, aged 40, has several buck-shot wounds on right foot.

Vassudev Apajee, a Hindu, aged 27, has buck-shot wounds on the right leg, one on the right thigh, and one on the middle finger.

Nagoo Yellapa, mill-hand, aged thirty-five years, resident of Kamatipoora, had a buck-shot wound on the knee joint.

Tookaram Parsoo, aged thirty-five years, a woodcutter, from Mazagon, had a gun-shot wound on the upper part of the right leg.

At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, a Mahomedan, suffering from a gun-shot, wound was admitted for treatment.

Moaktee Suttoo, a woman, aged fifty years resident of Kamatipoora, had a buck-shot wound situated on the anterior surface of the right thigh.

Ahmed Alla, beggar from Sonapore, had a gun-shot would and fracture of the right forearm.

Parbutte Govind a Hindu, age 17, residing at Khetwady had a buck-shot wound on the left forearm.

Mottee Satoo, Hindu, 32 years, residing at Kamatipoora had a buck shot wound on the left hand.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

ALLEGED TEJEE MANDI OR WAGERING CONTRACTS.

RAI BAHADUR SOBHAGMULL DHADHA VS. KISHORILAL HARNANDRAI AND ANOTHER.

His LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiff in this suit with two others, was transferred from the Small Causes Court for hearing in the High Court is Rai BahadurSobhagmull Dhadha, residing in Ajmere, and doing business in Bombay by his moonim Labhchand Tarachund, while the defendants are merchants doing business in partnership in the name of Kishorilal Gangasahai. The plaintiff prayed judgment for Rs. 1,677-6-0 due to him from the defendants in respect of a contract for the sale of cotton. Mr. D. Davar, with Mr. J. E. Mody, instructed by Messrs. Khuderao and Shripad, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla, and Mulla, appeared for defendants.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in delivering judgment, said :—The facts of these cases are not disputed. On the 7th May, 1896, one Joharmalentered into two Tejee Mandi contracts with the defendant in respect of 100 bales of cotton on each contract under which he was to have the option of either buying or selling at Rs. 175 candy at the next January valda—the option to be exercised on or before the 15th January ; and in consideration for the option he gave the defendant hundis payable on the 15th January at the rate of Rs. 20 1-2 per candy. Again on the 27th May he entered into a similar contract in respect of 100 bales at Rs. 164 and for the option gave a hundi payable as above at the rate of Rs. 19 1-2 per candy. On the 11th January the defendant made cross contracts to sell to Joharmal 200 bales at Rs. 144-8 and 139-8. On the 15th Joharmal exercised his option of selling to the defendant on the three Tejee Mandi contracts—the result being that in respect of the two contracts of 7th May which were settled by the cross contracts of the 11th January he was to receive Rs. 1,441-2 and Rs. 1,677-6. On the 3rd contract of 27th May, Joharmal tendered on 25th January a delivery order for 100 bales, but the defendant refused to accept it. On the same day Joharmal assigned his claims to the plaintiff and soon after he appears to have retired to his own country leaving the hundis unsettled. He, defendant, sued on these hundis and got exparte decrees. The plaintiff now sues to recover the sums alleged to be due on the two settled contracts and damages on the contract on which the delivery order was tendered and refused. The defence is that the contracts were gaming or wagering transactions and void whether under Section 1 of Bombay Act III of 1865 or Section 30 of the Indian Contract

THE INDIAN FRONTIER WAR.

PROPOSED VOTE OF CENSURE.

(Continued from Wednesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

CONTINUING the debate on the Frontier War in the House of Commons, Sir C. Dilke, speaking of the Durand agreement, argued that the engagements we had entered into with the Amir justified that document. He reminded those who attacked the forward policy that the policy pursued by Sir Robert Sandeman in regard to Beluchistan had been in every way a success. All, he believed, were agreed that the independence of the tribes should be maintained—(Hear, hear)—but as to keeping open the passes, such as the Khaibar, any steps taken with that view must be in the nature of an occupation. He was sorry to hear the noble lord speak as if he favoured in the North the Punjab policy, for in the hands of the right man the Sandeman policy, was the proper system—the system of making friends with the chiefs of the tribes.

Sir E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT considered that the most important factors in the Afridi outbreak were the vicinity of the Russian power and the agitation which had been created among the Mohammedans in the East by our mistaken policy with regard to Turkey. The mover of the amendment had ridiculed the argument that the policy of the Government was necessary to maintain the prestige of our Army. The prestige argument was never used without being sneered at by Radical speakers. (Opposition cries of "No")

Sir W. HARCOURT: He quoted the Duke of Devonshire.

Sir E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: No doubt but that was in the Duke's unregenerate days, and when he was under the influence of the Radical party. (Laughter.) He was certain that the Duke of Devonshire would not now deny the importance of the prestige of the British Army.

Mr. W. Lawson objected to the Afridis being called rebels. They were independent tribes, and the old agreement was made with the Amir over their heads. Our great Army, when not marching through some impossible places, was engaged in burning villages, stealing cattle, destroying crops, and generally laying the land waste; but what would this country say if the Russians or the Turks carried on their proceedings with a similarly independent tribe? (Opposition cheers.) Some mention had been made of the Duke of Devonshire before he had fallen from his high estate; but he remembered when, as Lord Hartington, a deputation of Jingo filibusterers and persons of that sort, headed by Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett—(laughter)—waited upon him in connection with the retirement from Kabul. And what was his answer to their eloquence? Why, "What right, gentlemen, have we got there?" (Cheers.) The same answer, with the same justice, might be returned to a question respecting our occupation of the Chitral road. The hon. gentleman, referring to the argument that the war was being carried out in the interests of trade, said it had been remarked that this country was rapidly becoming an Army and Navy stores. (Laughter.) He then attributed to Mr. Chamberlain the statement that the policy of the Great Englander was profit by trade and profit by plunder.

Mr. Chamberlain: Where did you get that form?

Sir W. Lawson: Myself. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chamberlain: Was the hon. member quoting?

Sir W. Lawson: Oh, dear, no. I never quote. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Chamberlain: I have no objection to him giving anything that I have said, but if he considers that I said that he is mistaken. (Hear, hear.) That is a paraphrase which does not convey anything I have ever said in public or in private. (Ministerial cheers.)

Sir W. Lawson: I apologise. I only say that is what his words conveyed to my mind. (Laughter.)

Mr. Beckett strongly supported Sir R. Sandeman's policy of dealing with the tribes as the one aiming most directly at the preservation of peace and good will. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. Redmond, on behalf of the Irish members, expressed sympathy with the Indian frontier tribesmen, and protested against the expenditure of blood and money in their suppression.

At twelve o'clock the debate was suspended.

INDIAN FRONTIER DEBATE: AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Mr. ASQUITH, resuming the debate on Mr. Lawson Walton's amendment to the Address, said. We are in what may be called the breathing spaces between two stages of a war, which in spite of the splendid gleam of personal heroism and regimental discipline that have illuminated it, is, in and of judgment as regards its inception, its conduct, and its results, one of the most inglorious in the annals of Great Britain. (Opposition cheers.) I confess I am sorry for many reasons, personal and other, in spite of what I and others have said, that Lord George Hamilton thought fit again last night to represent me as having charged Lord Elgin, the Viceroy of India, with having deliberately broken his word. I am sorry for this, because it is a statement I have over and over again disclaimed, but since the noble lord has repeated it, I am bound to make my defence. I find, as I expected to find, on looking back to my speech on the subject at the beginning of October to my constituents in Fife, that having told them that we of the late Administration among other reasons refused to sanction the occupation of Chitral, because in our judgment it would involve a breath of faith towards the native tribes, I went on to say the Indian Government took a different view, but no one, so far as I know, on this account impugns in his speeches the personal honour of its members.

Lord G. Hamilton: I must refer to the previous phrase.

Mr. Asquith: I do not at all agree that the noble lord quoted a single phrase that bears out his contention. At any rate I may appeal to the House of Commons to bear me out in this, that having made that statement and repeated it as I have on every occasion on which I have addressed any public meeting in the country, and not having been in the habit of imputing bad motives to my political opponents, I ask the house to believe that nothing could be more contrary to my intentions or repugnant to my feelings than even to appear to attack an old colleague. (Cheers.) If in any phrase or in any word I have ever used upon the subject, I have seemed to convey such an imputation, I say here upon the floor of the house what I have said elsewhere, that I look back upon it with unaffected regret. (Cheers.) But the question, as I have always tried to point out, is whether or not the terms of this proclamation were reconcilable with the action which was subsequently taken. The question is one not of motive or intention, but of fact, and it is a question which turns very largely upon the same consideration as the allied and cognate question as to the general policy of making this road—namely, the consideration of what was the real feeling of the tribes. Let me in two or three sentences just state what the position was. The Government of India issued a proclamation in which they declared that they had no intention of permanently occupying any territories through which they passed, or of interfering with the independence of the tribes. It cannot, surely, be denied that to run this military and fortified road through the territory was *prima facie*, unless excused or condoned in some way, a breach of the assurance given by the proclamation. Was made the road? I do not wish to use disrespectful language, but of all the puerilities by which a serious topic of discussion has ever been overlaid I tax the memory in vain to recall one which, in point of true and irresponsible levity can compare for an hour with the scholastic pleasantries of the Secretary of State on the subject of the making of the road. (Loud Opposition cheer.) Why, for two years he has been boasting in the House that he was the person who made the road. (Laughter.) Over and over again—at least three times—

Lord George Hamilton: Twice.

Mr. Asquith: Twice is enough—(laughter)—twice has stated in this House, as a Minister of the Crown, and as a man conscious of having rendered great services to his country—(Ironical Opposition cheers)—that he was the person who constructed the road. I find that as late as Nov. 10 last Lord G. Hamilton, speaking at Acton, said, "I, on behalf of the Government, assented to the construction and maintenance of the road from Peshawar to Chitral." We were all under the impression that this was an accurate statement of the case until recently, when on Jan 26th, he attended a festive function at Chiswick, where he used this remarkable language: "The radical papers have for the last two years assumed that I am responsible for the construction of the road (Opposition laughter)—but I have kept silent. (Laughter.) I like my opponents to commit themselves. (Renewed Opposition laughter) yes, that was at Chiswick but last night he made another statement in which he gave his latest version of this very interesting historial problem. He says after two years, that he has lately discovered what he had never suspected before—that there are not two roads in Chitral, but only one. (Laughter.) I do not know whether at this moment to admire his cleaverness or to sympathise whith his credulity, but I do think that for a Minister, at a crisis like this, with the heavy responsibility which rests on his shoulders, and in the midst of these great and serious events, to come down here with this solemn trifling is not respectful to the House of Commons, and is not conducive to the logical or reasonable thrashing out of the serious question before us. (Opposition cheers.) I repeat that the real question is, did the tribes, after the relief expedition had accomplished its purpose, agree to the permanent military occupation of the road? How are you going to justify the strain upon the resources of India which will follow the introduction into the valley of so large a number of troops—for no conceivable object under heaven, except the unworthy object of showing a stubborn determination to stay where your troops have gone? (Opposition cheers.) I ask the House, in the discharge of the responsibility which lies upon it, to declare, once, and for all, that the continued occupation of Chitral and the maintenance of the road from Peshawar thereto, is a violation of the principle of sound policy, and deserves the condemnation of the Legislature of this country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Curzon, who on rising was greeted with Ministerial cheers, said: This debate has been conducted on two lines—the exchange of party recriminations between the two sides and, in a less degree, the discussion of the true principle of our frontier policy. To me the interests of India seem to be so immeasurably superior to the victory of any party or the credit of any individual—(Hear, hear) that I regret less time has not been spent upon the one and more upon the other. (Ministerial cheers.) It was only natural for us on this side to suppose, when the right hon. gentleman who has just sat down made this charge of breach of faith, that the charge was directed against Lord Elgin. But after the frank and generous repudiation of that interpretation to which we have just listened there is no one on these banches who wishes to pursue that branch of the subject any further. (Hear, hear.) In acquitting the Viceroy of India, however, Mr. Asquith has attacked the Government, and pressed rather than withdrawn the charge which he made during the recess with a crescendo of adjectives and invective. During the administration of the party opposite Lord Elgin drew up the proclamation to which reference has been made and was given leave to conduct those negotiations with the tribes which were concluded under the present Government. Lord Elgin assumed full responsibility for that proclamation and those negotiations, and the Government endorsed and accepted his action, and, of course, assumed their full share of that responsibility. The charge of gross breach of faith first brought forward by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Morley has had a short and inglorious existance. (Laughter.) It finally perished in the month of December, in the chilling embrace of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. (Renewed laughter.) I have made a most careful examination of all thejevidence, and I believe I am correct in saying that from August, 1895, when the road was made, to August, 1897, when the rebellion broke out, not a single complaint as regards breach of faith was ever brought to any one of our political officers by any section of the tribes themselves. On the contrary; the tribes assented to the making of the road. They even supplied levies to guard it, and, when the rising took place, the majority of the levies remained loyal to us. I never have understood why a Liberal Government is to be at liberty to drive a road through a free and independent country, and to slaughter the inhabitants who resist them, whilst a Conservative Government is not to be at liberty to maintain that road when once constructed. (Laughter and cheers.) Of the two forms of chastisement I venture to say the tribes would very much prefer our whips to the scorpions of the right hon. gentleman opposite. (Cheers.) As to the policy of remaining in Chitral, it is directly challenged by the amendment. In the course of the time I was in Chitral I met every office there, and the views which I brought away in October, 1894 were shared by every civil and military person who ever set foot in that country. It would be impertinent to say anything in disparagement of the eminent gentlemen whose opinions were quoted yesterday; but it is a fact that not one of them has ever been to Chitral or been within 120 miles of that place. (Ministerial cheers.) Mr. Asquith declared that there was no conceivable object under heaven for remaining in Chitral. Let me tell him that we should have been guilty of incredible baseness if we had gone from their, leaving those tribes who had been on our side to suffer, and very likely to perish, at the hands of their enemies. (Ministerial cheers.) The importance of Chitral is that in this great range of mountains there are only two easy passes—one at a distance of forty miles and the other 130 miles from the fort of Chitral; and from Chitral itself there are two comparatively easy routes, not over passes of Alpine altitudes as the right hon. gentleman supposes, because the highest elevation is only 7,000ft. One of these routes conducts into the heart of Afghanistan, which we have pledged ourselves to defend, and the other into British India. It is contended that no invading force would be foolish enough to run into such a death trap as the Chitral Valley. But it was not found to be a death trap during the advance of Sir Robert Low and General Gatacre marching from the south, and why should it be one force marching from the north? But, after all, it is not the appearance of an invading army that is feared, but the establishment of hostile influence in the State of Chitral which could only have a demoralising effect upon the whole of the frontier. (Hear, hear.). The arguments of the right hon. gentleman in reply to this is that all these dangers would be obviated by the agreement which his Government concluded with Russia in reference to the Pamirs in 1895. My answer is that it would not. I do not desire to make the slightest charge, or imply the faintest suspicion against the "bona fides" of the Russian Government. I do not doubt that they would have loyally observed, and will do so, the obligations into which they have entered on that frontier just as they have done so with regard to Sir West Ridgeway's frontier on the west of Afghanistan. But the circumstances on the spot would have been too strong to enable them to carry out their intention. You cannot always be certain of frontier officers, either Russian or British. Already on two occasions Russian officers have crossed that frontier; and in one case they made a secret treaty with a chief under British protection. The House also cannot forget the fact that, although Lord Granville concluded in 1873 a formal agreement with Russia by which the northern boundary of Afghanistan was fixed, and under which she under took that that country should be for ever outside the sphere of her influence and action, yet at the same time, when circumstances reached a troubled state in Europe, that agreement did not prevent a Russian Embassy from being sent to Kabul and a secret treaty being concluded with the Amir and a secret correspondence taking place which was found by Lord Roberts. In the same way, I hold that however loyally Russia desires to keep her agreements on that frontier, it would have been almost impossible for her to do so if we had left a gap on our side. (Hear, hear.) If you agree upon a frontier with a great Power, to cross which is war, one party to the agreement cannot run away from that frontier. Both parties must occupy, or at least exert, their influence up to that boundary. Russia has done so on her part. She has planted her soldiers right up to the Oxus, and we were equally bound to do the same. There, as elsewhere, nature abhors a vacuum. (Laughter.) These States, of which Chitral is one, are so small that they cannot stand by themselves. Chitral is rather smaller than the Principality of Wales, and has a population not much larger than that of a single English constituency. It has never yet stood alone. It has always hung upon the skirts of Afghanistan, Badakshan, or Kashmir; and if we had left it alone it must have fallen either under the control of Afghanistan—which the right hon. gentleman deprecates as much as we do—or under the control of Russia, which is, I believe, desired by neither party in this country. Even, therefore, if no enemy had entered Chitral, yet it, at any time, we had been called upon to discharge our obligations or to subdue any movement on the frontier, we might have found the door of India, I do not say open to an enemy, but slammed in our own face. (Hear, hear.) I am little surprised at the charge brought against us in this connection. The right hon. gentleman has taunted us with having reversed the unanimous decision of the late Cabinet. I do not know why they are so proud of their unanimity. Perhaps because it was secure. (Laughter.) But when the right hon. gentleman talked yesterday about the Cabinet of India, he did not go on to say that his Cabinet had reversed the unanimous decision of the Cabinet of India. (Cheers.) On one side you have the unanimous Cabinet of India upset by the unanimous Cabinet in England; and, on the other hand, you have the unanimous Cabinet in India sustained and supported by the unanimous Cabinate in England. I submit that, as regards weight of authority, there can be no dispute as to which is the stronger position. Another point which has formed the subject of a good many of the speeches to which we have listened is the theory which underlay the whole of the arguments of the hon. mover—that all these unhappy risings are due to our original policy in Chitral. That is an assumption, but I heard no proof whatever in support of it; and, indeed, it is disproved by the whole evidence of the Blue-books; and with the best will in the world to follow the argument of the hon. member, I could not but believe that, in the mass of his outside business, he has not had time to read a page of these two books. (Cries of "Oh.") From the hon. and learned gentleman's position I should have expected him to produce from the Blue-books some evidence of the connection between the two. There are only three places in the Blue-books where there is any reference to Swat and Chitral. The first is a case where the Adda Mulla, in a letter to the Afridis, and Orakzais, states his grievances and invites them to join him. The second case is where a section of the Afridis, obviously very ignorant, in their complaints, that the British had seized upon the Swat country, which was untrue, and had forced their laws and customs upon Mussulmans, which was still more untrue. The third case is a letter from Mian Gul, of the ruling family of Swat, accusing the Government of India of violating their proclamation. My noble friend authorises me to say that Mian Gul, having been confronted with the letter, replied that it was a forgery, and was written in a character and language not employed in his country. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") The other two references are, therefore, the only ones made to Swat, and there is not a single reference in these Blue-books to Chitral. No one who knows will deny that the Afridis and Orakzais care nothing whatever and know very little about the people of Swat. There is next to no communication between the two; and if this tribesmen could hear some of the statements made here they would have a less opinion even of our intelligence than they already have, in a few unfortunate cases, of our arms. But, undoubtedly, the Afridis and Orakzais had their grievances, which may or may not have been genuine. But over and over again in the Blue-books you have the real character of the grievances stated by the tribes themselves to the Amir, and repeated to us. And I am permitted by my noble friend to say that even since the Blue-books were publi-hed a further despatch has come from the Amir in which he recounts twelve grievances of the Afridis.

(To be concluded.)

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, March 10.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S R Arthur, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Janjira, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Capt F W Woodhouse to act as Administrator of the Radhanpur State, and Major M T Lyde, on relief, to act as Political Supt, Palanpur.

Mr Shaikh Lal Mahomed, Hospital Asst, Baroda Residency, acted as Residency Surg, Baroda, from the afternoon of the 24th Feb to the afternoon of the 1st March 1898.

Surg Capt J H McDonald, 8th Bo Infy, has been appointed to be Residency Surg, Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 2nd March 1898.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 5 of the Act, to appoint Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Thanedar, Huzur Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Kaira, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magte of police.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr J Ghosal, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the dist of Ahmednagar, in charge of the subdivision of that district comprising the talukas of Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed.

H E in Council is pleased, under Sec 5 of the Act, to appoint Mr J Ghosal, I C S, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magte of Police.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Pandurang Joshi, Additional Dist Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Bijapur, with additional powers, specified.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr H G Gell, Dep Commissioner of Police, Bombay, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J C Crummy to act as Depy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr Gell or pending further orders.

Surgn Major R J Baker, M D, I M S, Supt of Matheran in the district of Kolaba, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Surgn Major Baker is also invested with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 to invest Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi, first class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the district of Ahmedabad as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

Azam Madhavrao Ganesh Jategaonkar, Mahalkari, petha Dhond in the district of Poona, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions viz Rao Bahadur Gopal Vinayak Bhanap, deceased:—Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati, first class, third grade, Judge, to be first class, second grade, Subordinate Judge, and Rao Bahadur Anant Gopal Bhave, second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge, to be first class, third grade, Subordinate Jude.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Krishnaji Ballal Bhide to act as Dist Depy Collr, Belgaum, during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur Narayan Chintaman Soman or pending further orders.

Mr L G Deshmukh, 1st Collr, Kanara, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Pogson to the charge of the Western Bhil Agency, Khandesh during the absence on leave of Mr W H Luck or pending further orders.

Mr S A Brendon, I C S, Asst Collr in Sind, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

Mr F J A Hill, Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, is granted furlough for one year, two months and fifteen days.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W Seabrook, Engr and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty eight days from the 28th March 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps—Capt G P Millett is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

1st Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Capt W H Wolff is transferred to the Unattached List with effect from the 16th Jan 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

The undermentioned officers have been appointed on Plague duty at the stations specified against their names:—Capt F F H Hartigan, I S C and Lieut C E Lewis, British Infy Bombay; and Capt F R E Lock, I S C, Lieut H A Kennedy British Infy, Surat.

Temporary Asst Surg V J Raval, L M and S, has been placed on Plague duty at Belgaum under the orders of the Collector of Belgaum with effect from the 24th Feb 1898 afternoon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr P J Corbett, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Central Division to the Indus Right Bank Division.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Messrs Rustam Cavarji Nazir, B A, L L B, and Ardashir Jabhoy Ghandy, B A, as Vakils of the High Court of Bombay.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to grant Mr Govind Vaman Pradhan, B A, L L B, a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Nasik District as the District Judge may assign to him.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Narayan Trimbak Bhat is appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869. The Bombay Civil Courts Act to act as Clerk of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sangamcshwar in the Ratnagiri District during the absence of Mr Narayan Mukundset Shetye on leave or until further orders.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Northern Division.

In consequence of the deputation of Rao Bahadur Vasudev Shivaji Nabar as temporary additional Depy Collr, sixth grade, the following sub pro tem promotions are ordered for the periods mentioned in each case:—Rao Saheb Jamnadas Balmukundas Valasdala to be sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar from 9th May 1877 to 26th Nov 1897. Rao Saheb Dadaji Sakharam Deshpande to be sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar from 17th Nov 1897 to 11th Dec 1897, Rao Saheb Manushankar Laljeshankar Dikshit to be sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar from 12th Dec 1897 till further orders, Rao Saheb Balkrishna Ramji Trivedi to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar from 9th May 1897 to 15th Nov 1897, Rao Saheb Nathabhai Avichalalas Desai, L C E, to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar from 17th Nov 1897 to 11th Dec 1897 and from 4th Jan 1898 till further orders, Rao Saheb Withaldas Narotamdas Nagarsheth to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar from 17th Dec 1897 to 3rd Jan 1898, and Mr Jhaveribai Nathabhai Amin to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar from 9th May 1897 till further orders.

Mr Mangalal Fulchand is appointed to act as Assist Inspr of Agriculture, Ahmedabad, with effect from the 5th Jan 1898 until relieved by the permanent incumbent, or till further orders.

Central Division.

Mr Vishvanath Ganesh Kardile is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Nasik during the absence of Rao Saheb Chintaman Krishna Hardikar on deputation to try the Sinnar riot cases.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Abramhaff, Mrs	Gilson, G, Professor	Martin, E E
Alexy, Dimetry	Glover, L D	McDonald, G
Bgar, Alfred	Gradson, A	Middleton, A
Arnold, A, Miss	Grant, Eugene	Oakley, E S, Mrs
Arnott, H G	Grant, I H	O'Neitt, J
Bro m, Samuel	Grosvenor, Robert	Perrie, W F
Butsh, N	Hajl Ismail Joosain	Rosarion, M T D
Bye, Frank	Hardly, W	Reddick, A
Cawasji Hormusji	Hasain, S M	Rice, S M
Cluley, Mr	Hilchcock, C	Roodow, James
Cox, H E	Hildred, G, Mrs	Salow, Elizabeth, Miss
David, E G, Mrs	Hogarth, Gunner	Sastri, G C (M A)
Deavin, H P	Hormusji Durabji Mowad	Shoen, E, Mrs
Delabanne (Telegram)	Isaac, Abraham	Snagge, H E
Deil, Aquilee Pietro	Kesnilal Jamnalal	Sprke, Frederick
De Monte, Agnes, Mrs	King, H G	Tara Nath Chowdhary
Denny, R	Knight, Ray	Takate, G de
Durant, Olive	Kristanson, Lavinia, Miss	Vlase, Barbero
Ellson, T	Lascelles, J H	Walsband, Golda
E sey, H C	Law, J S, Mrs	Wake, William F
Esch, G W	Macca tney (Telegram)	Williams, H
Fison, F S	Marinello, Antonieta, Siga	Witnam, D B, Mrs
Fridricks, Addie, Miss		Woolfon, Miss
Gaynor, G H		Young, L M, Miss.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1898. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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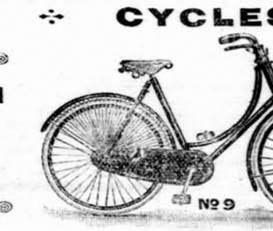

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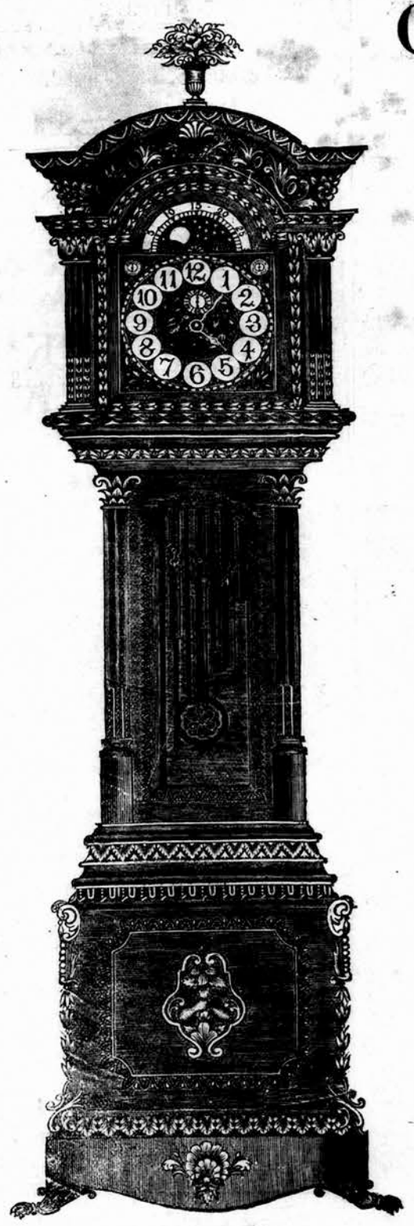

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